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MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

AT

CAERLEON.

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ISCA SILURUM;

OR, AN

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF THE

MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

AT

CAERLEON.

BY

JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A., F.G.S.,

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE AND CAERLEON
ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION.

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TO

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE AND CAERLEON ANTIQUARIAN
ASSOCIATION,

TO WHOSE EXERTIONS

THE MUSEUM AT CAERLEON

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P R E F A C E.

SEVERAL years have now elapsed since the publication of the volume called 'Delineations of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon,' and of the supplementary pamphlet entitled a 'Description of a Roman Building, &c.' The first of these publications is now out of print, and but few copies remain of the second.

Nearly all the antiquities drawn or described in them are now in the Museum of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association; and, many more having been added, it seemed desirable to combine the substance of the two former volumes with an account of recent discoveries, in the shape of an 'Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum.'

To make the work more complete, a notice of the excavation at Caerwent (which produced some of our best specimens), by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., has, by permission of the author, been reprinted almost entire from the 'Archæologia.'

A full abridgment of a valuable paper on the early history of Caerleon, by Thomas Wakeman, Esq., has also been added by the kind permission of the author, as an acquaintance with the history of the place seems essential to a correct knowledge of its antiquities.

In order to render the Catalogue generally useful, it has been my endeavour to make the cost of the volume as small as possible; and, with this view, the whole of the illustrations have been executed by myself,—all the plates, including the chromo-lithographs, being either transfers from my own etchings, or having been drawn direct upon the stone. I have therefore to ask the kind indulgence of antiquaries to the performances of an amateur.

It will be seen that, in the literary part of the Catalogue, I have not hesitated to obtain information from any friends whose knowledge of antiquities is greater than my own, and I sincerely trust that in every single instance the assistance thus received has been scrupulously acknowledged; and it has been my earnest endeavour faithfully to represent their opinions.

I have especially to return my thanks to Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P., Albert Way, Esq., A. W. Franks, Esq., W. S. Walford, Esq., Thos. Wakeman, Esq., Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., C. Roach Smith, Esq., Dr. Thurnam, and the Rev. Dr. McCaul of Toronto, all of whom have most willingly communicated information whenever I applied to them.

My best thanks also are due to Professor Mommsen and Dr. E. Hübner of Berlin, who, though personally unacquainted with me, kindly replied to my inquiries as to the disputed readings of some of our inscriptions.

To my friend the Rev. C. W. King I am most deeply indebted: it was at his suggestion, and by his advice, that the present Catalogue was undertaken; and, by those who take the trouble to read the descriptions, it will be seen how very large a portion of the information has been communicated by him. His Catalogue of the coins found at Caerleon is, with the late additions, most complete and valuable.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the name of Mr. Palmer, the lithographic printer of Newport, who was most attentive during the progress of the work, and took great interest in it: the appearance of the plates owes much to his unremitting care. I can strongly recommend him to my antiquarian friends as an intelligent and active lithographic printer.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF THE

MUSEUM.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

AN illustrated catalogue needs but few introductory remarks; the drawings speak for themselves, or at least ought to do so, combined with the descriptions.

It may be well, however, to say a few words as to the arrangement, and as to the scale of the drawings.

The greater part of the objects in the Museum are Roman; and therefore the antiquities of this period are placed first, though probably the few Celtic antiquities ought in strict order of time to have preceded them. In describing the Roman remains, the arrangement of Mr. Wilde, in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, has been adopted; and they are classed under the heads of Stone, Earthen, Vegetable, Animal, and Metallic Materials,—the coins being described last. This arrangement seems admirably adapted to objects of one period, though not at all proper to be carried out in a general catalogue comprising objects of various ages.

The notices of the excavation at the Castle Villa, Caerleon, and of that at Caerwent, follow next in order; and the account of the Roman remains is completed by a list of published inscriptions found at Caerleon, but not now in the Museum.

The few Celtic antiquities are next described; then the fragments which may be called Early Welsh; and lastly the Mediæval remains and the objects of later date.

The volume is closed by the brief notices of Caerleon and the neighbourhood, and the abridgment of Mr. Wakeman's paper on its early history.

As this volume is intended especially to illustrate the history and antiquities of Caerleon and the surrounding district, the present drawings will consist only of those objects which have some connexion with the neighbourhood. One case in the Museum is devoted to antiquities which were not found at Caerleon, but which have been kindly presented in illustration of those things which were actually found here: and though the case contains several curious antiquities, it seemed desirable not to mix up the two classes; and therefore the objects in this illustrative case have not been *drawn*, but a list of them is given as an appendix.

In order to make each plate as serviceable as possible, and thus reduce the cost of the volume, the objects have not all been drawn to the same scale; but in every instance, when not drawn of the actual size, the greatest length and breadth are given in inches.

The names of the donors and depositors are appended to the description of each object, printed in italics.

STONE MATERIALS.

INSCRIPTIONS.

PLATE I. fig. 1.—A sepulchral stone found some years since at Pil Bach, a farm near Caerleon, belonging to John James, Esq. Not many yards from it two tessellated pavements were also discovered. It may be read thus :

Dis manibus Tadia Vallanius vivit annos sexaginta quinque et Tadius Exupertus filius vivit annos triginta septem defunctus (sic) expeditione Germanica Tadia Exuperata filia matri et fratri piissima secus tumulum patris posuit.

It is difficult to decide which of the German expeditions is here referred to, as, with the exception of the shape of the letters, there are no data to enable us to form an opinion. My friend the Rev. C. W. King remarks that the characters are of the form used in the time of Severus and his immediate successors.

Two different interpretations may be given of the words *defunctus expeditione Germanica*: the first would render them, "served, or performed his part, in the German expedition;" the other would translate them, "died in the German expedition." Though there are objections to the last interpretation, yet on the whole it seems the more probable: in this case the tomb would merely be a cenotaph to the memory of Tadius.

Mr. King, in a late letter, with reference to these words remarks that, "Unless the stone were a cenotaph, the deceased hero must have fallen in the neighbourhood. Now Carausius, whose empire was confined to Britain, boasts on his coins of a 'victoria Germanica,' and displays also a trophy with 'de Germanis;' can these allude to the repulse of any Saxon pirates? You will remember that the charge brought against Carausius, when admiral of the German Ocean, was his allowing the Saxon pirates full impunity to plunder the British and Gallic coasts, and then catching them

on their return home, and recapturing their booty for himself. This 'expeditio Germanica' must have been an important event in the British history of the third century for it to appear thus nakedly as a *date* upon a monument."

The late Rev. Henry Hey Knight, of Neath, when a copy of this inscription was laid before him, remarked that, though "*defunctus*" is often used for "served or discharged an office" (as in Gruter, p. 349. 2, *defunctus honoribus ædilitiis*"), yet on the whole he was "of opinion that in this case it bore the common meaning of 'dead,' as in the Oxford Marbles, LXXXV., and in Gruter, 831. 8 and 925. 7, and in the later classics Petronius and Pliny."... If Tadius had held any considerable military rank or office, it would have been recorded on the monument; and again, we are forbidden by his age from taking the word *defunctus* in the general meaning of his having completed his term of military service in the expedition." With reference to the German expedition in which he served, Mr. Knight said, "The complicated ligatures of the letters would induce me to think that a later German campaign (perhaps under M. Aurelius or Alexander Severus) is meant, rather than one of the two German expeditions mentioned in other inscriptions, and by Suetonius in his life of Domitian, c. 6 and c. 13."

To the inscriptions mentioned by Mr. Knight may be added one which is given by Mr. Maitland in his work on the 'Church in the Catacombs,' p. 288: *Defuntus . k . sept*:

It is curious that the mason, in cutting the name of Tadia Exuperata, appears to have made an error, by inserting an E before the final A, and afterwards attempted to correct it by erasure, in which he only partially succeeded. The peculiar British sound of the word Vallaunius is also worthy of note. 45 in. by 33 in. *The late John James, Esq.*

PLATE I. fig. 2 was found in a field by the roadside leading from Caerleon to Bulmore. This field is on the slope of a steep hill; and the ancient road to Caerwent, or Venta Silurum, passes through it. Numerous interments have been found in it; but, from the appearance of the cinerary urns, it is probable that only the lower class of citizens of Isca were buried here. The ground has now been nearly all dug over to form a potato garden, so that probably nothing further will be brought to light. The inscription may be read thus:

*Dis manibus Vitali vivit annos * * * **

21 in. by 15 in.

J. E. L.

PLATE I. fig. 3 is part of a sepulchral stone, also from the same place.

So much has been lost, that but little interest would attach to it, were it not for the rough scoring of lines between the D and the M, of which only one-half remains. Mr. King, the moment he saw the stone, pointed out the similarity of these marks to the rude or conventional representation of a palm branch, which generally denotes the tomb of a Christian Roman. The peculiarity of this marking is well worthy of note, though, when we consider the extreme scarcity, if not total absence, of Christian inscriptions in Britain, perhaps too much weight ought not to be attached to it. Mr. King, however, remarks that with respect to the letters D. M. there need be no difficulty, as "for several centuries Christian inscriptions retained this formula without reference to its original meaning, as may be seen in many examples from the Roman catacombs. The form of the letter M on this stone is only found in inscriptions of very late date."

16 in. by 10 in.

J. E. L.

PLATE I. fig. 4.—This inscription, or rather fragment, though unfortunately so imperfect, is of considerable interest. It was found some years since in the churchyard, and was broken to pieces by the sexton before he knew its value; most fortunately, however, by the care of the late Rev. Daniel Jones, the vicar of Caerleon, hardly any of this portion of the stone was lost, as, the moment letters were discovered upon it, diligent search was made for every fragment. It appears to have formed part of a long inscription: the letters are very sharply cut, and have evidently been chiselled by a good artist; they were coloured with minium or red paint, which was very distinct when the stone was first exposed, and which even now is still discernible.

The inscription refers to some building which had gone to decay and which had been restored by Severus and Geta his son. Instances will be found in Gruter (p. 172. No. 5), of a similar use of the word *corruptum*: in the present case it takes the place in the sentence which is usually occupied by the word *restituerunt* or some equivalent expression.

From a comparison of the space which would have been occupied by the letters wanting to complete the imperial title and also the name of Severus, thus,

IMPERATORES CAESARES L SEPTI
MIVS SEVERVS AVG ET SEPTIMIVS
* * * ORRVPTVM

it appears probable that the name of Caracalla has not been mentioned, and that the title AVG refers to Severus only. If we suppose that the inscription began with *Imperatores*, there can be little doubt about the matter; and it is rather singular that this supposition is borne out by an

inscription recorded by Maundrell in his 'Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in 1697,' p. 47. It was found near Sidon, and was as follows:—

IMPERATORES
CAESARES
L SEPTIMVS SE
VERVS PIVS PER
TINAX AVG ARA
BICVS ADIABENICVS
PARTHICVS MAXI
MVS TRIBVNICIA
POTES VI IMP XI COS
PRO COS P P
ET M AVREL ANTONI
NVS AVG FILIVS EIVS
VIAS ET MILLIARIA
FR...O VENIDIVM RV
FVM LEG AVGG
L...PR PRAESIDEM
PROVINC SYRIAE PHOE
NIC RENOVAVERVNT
I

It will be observed that the commencement of the inscription in both cases is the same—*Imperatores Caesares*,—and also that in the inscription at Sidon the name of Caracalla, or Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, as he is usually named, stands alone after that of his father, his brother's name being omitted; while in the present inscription, found at Caerleon, there is every probability that the name of Geta has stood alone, that of Caracalla his brother having been omitted.

It is well known that in many inscriptions the name of Geta has been designedly erased. A case of this erasure occurs in an inscription now in the Caerleon Museum and which will hereafter be described, Plate III. fig. 2. In that instance the obliteration was easily effected, or very nearly so, the stone being soft oolite; but in the present case, the stone being hard sandstone, it appears as if the mason had found his work so difficult that he gave it up after having partially erased three letters; there still remain decided traces of the letters ET, and also some portion of the letter P.

The unhappy disputes in the family of Severus are well known: they continued for many years, and were a constant source of disquietude to the emperor. We learn from Herodian, iii. 48, that Severus, when he went northward in Britain, took Caracalla with him, leaving Geta, his younger son, to regulate the affairs of South Britain, which was more settled, and for which duty he was better qualified than for the hardships of warfare in

the north. While his father and brother were absent, and he had undisputed sway, may not Geta, under a feeling of irritation against his brother, have erected this inscription, leaving out Caracalla's name, in the same manner as his brother in Palestine had omitted that of Geta? This of course is a pure supposition; but in endeavouring to account for the omission of one of the sons' names it appears at least a probable case: the subsequent erasure, or attempt at erasure, needs no explanation.

43 in. by 17 in. *The late Rev. Daniel Jones.*

PLATE I. fig. 5 represents an inscribed stone found in the ruins of the large Roman building afterwards to be described. It is imperfect; but a sketch of it has been given on account of its singular appearance. As so few of the letters remain, it will probably be better not to attempt a restoration.

8 in. by 6 in. *The late John Jenkins, jun., Esq.**

PLATE II. fig. 1.—This stone, found in the castle villa, is one of those called "centurial," which are so frequently brought to light wherever the Romans had a station or had erected fortifications.

The general opinion now seems to be that the reversed C stands not for *centurionis*, but for *centuria*, as Horsley considered it when the name was in the genitive (Br. Rom. p. 207). In this case the company or century would be called after the name of its officer, and the centurial inscription will simply mean that a certain portion of work was done (as in the inscriptions on the Roman wall) by such a century, or that the stone pointed out its quarters†.

The present inscription, following this mode of interpretation, will therefore be

Cohors quinta centuria Paetini.

Beneath the inscription are rude sculptures of the eagle and the capricorn, the legionary devices: the figure to the left is somewhat defaced, but appears nearly the same as that on the right, which is a decided capricorn. Mr. King, who saw it when it was more perfect than at present (for unfortunately, like many other inscriptions, it was for some time exposed to the weather), then thought that he could observe the appearance of legs, so that it may have been intended for some other animal; most probably,

* So very large a proportion of the objects in the Museum having been discovered by the late Mr. John Jenkins, jun., in the excavations made in his grounds, it will be better in the remainder of this catalogue to avoid the constant repetition of the same name, and to mark them with the initials, *J. J. jun.*

† Mr. Roach Smith, in a late letter, informs me that in the forthcoming sixth volume of his excellent 'Collectanea Antiqua,' he hopes to give a copy of a singular inscription illustrative of the word *centuria*.

however, these markings have been merely caused by accident. The same figures occur on inscriptions found in Scotland erected by the second legion*. On each side of the stone is a circle with eight radii; and with respect to this ornament, Mr. King has mentioned to me the devices on the shields of the different legions as given in the 'Notitia Imperii,' remarking that "these shield-devices of the lower empire would delight a heraldic antiquary; so varied, curious, and genuine are they." The shield of the "Secundani," however, bore a circle with four radii, whereas on the present tablet the circles have eight, and on those drawn Plate I. fig. 1 they have seven radii; so that in neither of these cases do the devices correspond exactly with those given in the 'Notitia.' 14 in. by 5 in. J. J. jun.

PLATE II. fig. 2.—A centurial stone of the second cohort, and the century of Valerius Flavius:

Cohors secunda centuria Valerii Flavi.

It was found near the inn called the Hanbury Arms, at Caerleon.

23 in. by 15 in. The late Mrs. Pritchard.

PLATE II. fig. 3. A centurial stone of a somewhat similar character, though it is difficult to interpret the centurial mark exactly in the same way as in the last inscriptions. Probably in this case it may be read *centurionis*, and the inscription may stand thus,

Cohors sexta hastati primi centurionis Roesi Moderati,

and the meaning may be (as Mr. Roach Smith kindly suggests) that "it was set up on account of some work done by order or direction of Roefus" (as Mr. Roach Smith reads it), "a centurion primus hastatus in the sixth cohort."

15 in. by 6 in. The late Mrs. Pritchard.

PLATE II. fig. 4.—Inscription to the memory of a veteran of the second Augustan legion, erected by his wife:

*Dis manibus Quinti Iuli Severi Dnia veterani legionis secundae Augustae
conjux faciendum curavit.*

It will be observed that in this inscription there is the same peculiarity as will afterwards be mentioned on one of the tiles (XXIII. 19): the double I stands instead of the E in LEG. Several authors have remarked that this was frequently the case in inscriptions, and seem to have attributed it solely to the well-known carelessness of the Romans in orthography. Is it not possible, however, that the II may be a relic of the Etruscan language? In the work entitled 'Herculanensia,' by the Right Hon. Wm. Drummond

* Horsley, Br. Rom., Scotland, iii. p. 195.

and Robert Walpole, Esq., several copies of ancient alphabets are given (plate 2), taken from Lanzi and others; and amongst them one form of the Etruscan E is exactly similar to that in the Caerleon inscription. We have an instance in our own language of a single letter, the Saxon *th* or *þ*, surviving in a modified form, and in some peculiar cases, for ages after it had been generally disused: it is found in some of the Bibles of the present day as a *y* in the abbreviation *y^e* for *the*. If this be the case in one instance, why may it not have been so in another*? While these sheets were passing through the press, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, of Toronto, has kindly communicated to me that the name *Dinia* is the same as that of a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Digne. 19 in. by 15 in.

PLATE III. fig. 1 represents an inscribed altar discovered at the depth of some feet in the churchyard in the year 1845. Only a part was found at first, but it was fortunately secured by the late Rev. Daniel Jones, the vicar of Caerleon; and as the labourer who dug it up was certain that more remained underground, a further excavation was immediately made, and the remaining portion of the inscription secured: the whole of the opposite face, or back of the altar, was also discovered, but the top and bottom of the front are wanting: unfortunately, being of soft oolitic free-stone, many pieces were taken away by the villagers for hearth-stones before it was known to be of value.

The left-hand figure shows the inscription: the right-hand sketch is a view of the back; and it is drawn separately, as, when seen by itself, it gives the form of the altar very distinctly. On each side of the top has evidently been a scroll-like ornament, reaching from the front to the back; between them the stone was hollowed out into a large basin to receive the fire. The little sketch marked *b* shows the end of one of the scrolls, which, as so

* My friend Mr. King, whose opinion I asked as to the Etruscan origin of *II* for *E*, thinks the conjecture to be at least plausible. It is singular that, when the inquiry was made, he had in his possession an ancient Etruscan signet on which this very character was engraved.

With respect to the *y^e* for *the*, he remarks that "we find the veritable Saxon *p* occurring in English MSS. down to the invention of printing, in such words as *y^e y^e*, &c.; and it is of a very different form from the *y* of the same period. But its proper shape was lost at the introduction of printing; for, all the type being imported from Flanders for many years, the foreign typesetters did not supply a character used only in English, and therefore the printer supplied the place of the *p* by the letter most approaching to its appearance."

A curious inscription, in which the double I stands not only for *E* but also for *AE*, was found at Pompeii in 1845: a copy of it is given by the 'Athenæum' of the 15th of February in that year, in a letter from Torre del Greco; another instance will be found in Mr. Franks's reading of the inscription Plate VI. fig. 5, which has for years been a mystery to so many antiquaries.

much of the altar has been lost, can only be made to fit for a small portion of its length. The small stone marked *a* has evidently been some ornamental portion of the same altar, as it was found with the rest of the pieces and is of exactly the same stone; it does not, however, precisely fit with any part of it.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. King for several suggestions as to the interpretation, and also for many of the remarks upon it; it may be read thus:—

*Saluti Reginae Publius Sallienius Publi filius Macciā et Thalamus
Hadrianus Praefectus Legionis secundae Augustae cum filiis suis
Ampeiano et Luciliano dono dederunt.*

This altar is particularly interesting, as it was erected by the identical individuals who are mentioned in the votive tablet dug up at Caerleon more than two hundred years ago, and which will next be described. On comparing the two, some trifling discrepancies appear; but the whole character of the work and the forms and combinations of the letters are sufficient to stamp both of them as the work of the same mason. A careful comparison of the two inscriptions will be made after describing the next drawing.

40 in. by 20 in. *The late Rev. Daniel Jones.*

PLATE III. fig. 2.—Votive tablet erected for the health (or safety) of Severus and his two sons, by the same individuals who erected the altar just described. The history of the stone is somewhat singular. It appears to have been discovered more than 200 years ago, and then came into the possession of Bishop Gibson, of Llandaff. This prelate at that time had his palace, or at any rate a mansion, at Mathern, near Chepstow, which still belongs to the see, but for years has only been occupied as a farm-house; and it is presumed that he had removed the inscription there for safety. It was copied, though somewhat inaccurately, by Camden (*Britannia*, vol. iii. p. 108). Since then it appears to have been lost sight of; at any rate its locality was known to very few individuals till the year 1845, when, in the course of investigations for the work on the Roman antiquities of Caerleon, then about to be published, I was informed by the late Mrs. Pritchard, of Caerleon, that an inscribed stone, originally from this town, was in the hands of the late Col. Lewis, of St. Pierre, near Chepstow. On going over to examine it, I need hardly describe the pleasure it gave me to find the original stone published by Camden, safe, in good hands, and in capital preservation. How it came into the hands of the family of Lewis of St. Pierre, can, I believe, not be discovered: it may have been presented to them when the palace at Mathern ceased to be inhabited. This, however,

is of little consequence; it is of far more importance that a few years ago, by the kind offices of Dr. Copleston, then Bishop of Llandaff, the late Charles Lewis, Esq., of St. Pierre, was induced to present this tablet (and also that drawn fig. 4, which appears to have followed the same fortunes as its companion) to the Caerleon Museum, then lately formed; and thus these two inscriptions, after various wanderings, are safely deposited in the locality where they were originally discovered.

The inscription may be read thus:—

*Pro Salute Augustorum nostrorum Severi et Antonini et Getae Caesaris
Publius Saltienus Publi filius Maeciâ et Thalamus Hadrianus
Praefectus Legionis secundae Augustae cum Ampeiano et Luciliano. .*

In this inscription, the first name of those who erected the tablet is SALTIENVS, whereas on the altar it is SALLIENIVS. As the fourth letter in one case is decidedly T, and in the other decidedly L, the only way of accounting for this is by supposing one of them to be an error of the mason.

In the inscription on the tablet now being described, there is no I between the letters N and V, whereas there is one on the altar. This discrepancy might be explained by imagining an attempted erasure of the I in one case or an intended nexus of an I in the other; but though an antiquary fully bent on reconciling the two would have some shadow of reason for assuming either of these cases, yet this discrepancy must, in all probability, be also laid to the carelessness of the mason.

The name of the tribe, *Maeciâ*, is exactly the same in both inscriptions: it is used in the same manner as in the times of the republic: *e.g.* Q. Verres Romiliâ; C. Claudius Palatinâ.

In the copy of the tablet given by Camden, the word ET is omitted between MAECIA and THALAMVS, and the reading is thus rendered obscure; but it is concealed under certainly a very complicated nexus. In the St. Pierre stone, the T and the H are united, and a small obscure letter, which now looks like an I very much widened at the top, is placed above the left upright stroke. The combination of these letters on the altar, it will be seen, is somewhat different: there is no appearance of any letter above the line; and though the lower parts of the letters are lost, sufficient remains to show that the first letter in the nexus is a reversed E (as is evident from the central horizontal stroke), and that the T and H are united: the letter T must therefore stand for the last letter in ET and the first in THALAMVS.

The nexus for MV is exactly the same in both inscriptions. In the tablet the letter M is omitted in the word CVM: this is another error also to be

laid to the charge of the same careless mason. If we had not the altar to help us out, it might have caused some difficulty, as was evidently the case with Camden.

The names *Ampeianus* and *Lucilianus* are exactly the same in both cases.

Sallienius does not occur in Gruter; but there are some names which approach very nearly to it, viz., *Salenius*, *Salanius*, and *Salienus*. *Thalamus* occurs frequently in this author. *Luciliana* is also found as a woman's name.

The title *Regina*, as applied to *Salus* on the altar, does not occur in any of the inscriptions given by Gruter; there are examples of its being given to *Juno*, *Diana*, *Isis* *, and *Fortune* †: the same author gives instances of *Salus* being designated *perpetua*, *publica*, *sancta*.

Horace may be quoted for the application of *regina* to a personification:

Et genus et formam regina Pecunia donat ‡.

23 in. by 16 in.

The late Chas. Lewis, Esq.

PLATE III. fig. 3.—Sepulchral inscription found in the excavations for the intended railway near Caerleon, and presented by the engineers of the line to the Museum. An account of this slab, with a good drawing of it, was inserted by Mr. Francis Fox (then the resident engineer of the contemplated line, and now the engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway) in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis,' vol. iii. p. 371. It may be read thus:—

*Dis manibus Aurelius Herculanus Eques vixit annos viginti octo conjux
faciendum curavit.*

The misspelling of the knight's title, and the odd termination of the inscription by the last line consisting of a single letter, are the only things worthy of particular note.

31 in. by 29 in.

The Engineers of the Railway.

PLATE III. fig. 4.—This inscription records the rebuilding of the Temple of *Diana* by *Titus Flavius Postumius Varus*. Like the votive tablet lately described, it was found and secured by Bishop Gibson, recorded by Camden (though not quite correctly), safely kept in one of the towers of the handsome old mansion of *St. Pierre*, and ultimately, by the kindness of the late *Chas. Lewis, Esq.*, it has been restored to *Caerleon*. It may be read thus:—

*Titus Flavius Postumius Varus vir clarissimus legatus Templum Dianæ
restituit.*

26 in. by 16 in.

The late Chas. Lewis, Esq.

* Gruter, lxxxiii. 12, 13.

† Ibid. lxxviii. 7, 8.

‡ Hor. Epis. i. 6. 37.

PLATE IV. fig. 1.—Inscription found in the ruins of the large building excavated in the castle grounds by the late John Jenkins, jun., Esq. It is in memory of the first Tesserarius, probably of the Augustan legion, though this is not expressly stated. The actual inscription is *Primus Tesera*, evidently an abbreviation for *primus tesserarius*. This latter word is not very common in inscriptions; probably this is the first time it has been noticed in Britain: several instances, however, are given in Gruter. The duty of the Tesserarius, as we learn from Vegetius (ii. 7) and others, was to receive the watchword from the commanding officer and to publish it to the army. It may be worthy of remark that, while the officers of the rank of centurion always had their names mentioned in the tablets erected to their memory, in this case, where the officer was decidedly of a lower rank, he is only designated by his office.

The following extract from the 'Lexicon Universale' of Hofmann, vol. 4, relating to the use of the Tessera, was kindly sent to me soon after this stone was discovered, by the late Rev. J. M. Traherne, of Coedriglan:—

"Tessera militaris, Palamedis inventum (Pliny 7.56), tabella erat inscripta quæ soli occiduo a Tribuno accepta ferebatur ad signorum principes, rursumque ad Tribunum redibat, unde is omnibus datum esse signum cognoscebat, necdum se intendentibus tenebris, perque omnes ad se pervenisse.

"Hanc qui militibus tribuebat ac per contubernia militum prætorianorumque nuntiabat, Tesserarius itidem dictus est apud Romanos, cujus officii mentio non infrequens in veteribus inscriptionibus."

13 in. by 5 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE IV. fig. 2.—This inscription was figured in the Journal of the Institute, vol. viii. p. 158. The stone which bears it has the appearance of part of a column: it measures in height 3 ft. 8½ in.; diameter of shaft 18¾ in.; diameter of the widest part of the capital, which is somewhat concave above, 23 inches. The top or capital, is partially hollowed out; so that the stone has probably been an altar, though, as Dr. Smith has observed in his Dictionary of Antiquities, round altars were not so common as square ones.

The letters are, unfortunately, rather indistinct, the stone having suffered much from the weather; but the following letters in certain lights are very discernible:—

** NCTO ** THRAE ** S FUSTU **** MF.

The first words seem to have been *Sancto Mithrae*, but they may, as Mr. Way appears to think, have been in the usual formula, *Invicto Mithrae*;

and there can be no doubt of its having been erected to Mithras, thus affording a fresh illustration of the prevalence of the worship of this deity, even in these remote parts of the Roman world *. Found in the castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

PLATE IV. fig. 3.—This inscription has also been figured in the Journal of the Institute, on the plate just mentioned. It may be read thus :—

*Deae Fortunae * * * mus * * * Praefectus Castrorum.*

The editor remarks that it is “dedicated to Fortune, a goddess much esteemed and worshipped in Britain, as Horsley observes, in the times of Roman dominion, a great number of altars being found inscribed to her †. The singular appropriation of the fragment of a stone conduit-pipe to such a purpose will not escape observation. Did we not perceive that it had been dedicated by an important officer, the *praefectus castrorum* (the quarter-master of the legion, whose functions, as we learn from Vegetius, concerned the formation of the camp, and its internal economy), the humble character of this tablet might lead to the supposition that it had been inscribed by some ignoble hand or rural settler. We are reminded of the lines of Horace regarding the popular *cultus* of Fortune :—

“Te pauper ambit sollicita prece
Ruris colonus.”

Found in the castle villa.

28 in. by 9 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE V. fig. 1.—This inscription is one of the most perfect which has yet been discovered at Caerleon : the stone bearing it was found in the excavation made at the foot of the castle mound. It is of the common sandstone quarried in the hills a few miles distant : most if not all of the inscription has been cut by a broad chisel held sideways ; so that, though in beautiful preservation, and though the lines are carefully adhered to, it appears in many parts rather deficient in neatness. It records the rebuilding of the barracks of the seventh cohort by the lieutenant of the emperors Valerianus and Gallienus :

* Several important traces of the worship of Mithras have been discovered in other parts of Britain, the most memorable being those deposited in a cave or cell near the station of *Borcovicus*, on the Roman wall ; and similar relics have been found in Cumberland. See the valuable memoir by Mr. Hodgson in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ii. p. 263 ; Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. iii. p. 190 ; Bruce's *Roman Wall*, p. 407 ; *Arch. Journal*, vol. viii. p. 159.

† “*Britannia Romana*, p. 233. See in that work several notices of Altars to Fortune. Dr. Bruce, in his valuable volume on the Roman Wall, represents a remarkable example from Risingham now in the museum of the Antiquaries of Newcastle : p. 403.”

*Imperatores Valerianus et Gallienus Augusti et Valerianus Nobilissimus
Caesar cohortis septimae centurias a solo restituerunt per Desticium
Jubam virum clarissimum Legatum Augustorum Propractorem et
Vitulasium Lactinianum legatum legionis secundae Augustae curante
Domitio Potentino Praefecto legionis ejusdem.*

It must be confessed that there is some difficulty as to the word *centurias*: but the common interpretation of it makes no sense at all; and as, in this case, it evidently refers to some building, it does not require much stretch of fancy to suppose that the same word may have stood for a century or company, and also for its quarters. Mr. King, to whom I applied in this difficulty, says that "it is the only reading which can make sense of the passage, though this use of the word *centuria* is quite without example in any writer I am acquainted with: nor is this acceptance of it given in the great lexicon of Facciolati (which embraces all periods of Latinity), in Ducange, or in Gruter." This inscription has been republished by Dr. E. Hübner, of Berlin, in a German Journal, the 'Neues Rheinisches Museum' for 1856; and it appears that he also quite agrees with this interpretation of the word "*centurias*."

In a letter just received from the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., of Toronto, while these sheets were in the printers' hands, he has kindly mentioned that the Desticius Juba of this inscription "is probably the same that is mentioned in the *Museum Veronense*, p. 377, as *patronus* of the town *Concordia*."

Horsley has observed* that he believed the three proprætors or imperial legates, under the emperor Gordian, are the last met with in any inscription in Britain: the present tablet, having been erected under Valerian, brings down the title of proprætor some years later.

36 in. by 29 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE V. fig. 2.—This inscription is the first of a series of eight sepulchral stones, the whole of which were discovered together, in an orchard near his house, by Mr. Edmund Jones, of Bulmore, about a mile and a half from Caerleon, on the left bank of the river Usk. It has evidently been chiselled with great care: the letters are all well formed; and in many cases a degree of ornament has been attempted, both at the top and bottom of them. It is to be regretted that a large portion of the centre is lost; sufficient, however, remains to show that the inscription was in memory of a lady of the name of Cæsoria, and that the stone was erected by her husband, and probably her three sons. It may possibly be read thus:—

* Brit. Rom. p. 72.

Dis manibus Caesoria Coroca vixit annis quadraginta octo Remus conjux pius et Munatius et Lestinus et Leontius fecerunt filii ejus.

Found in the orchard at Bulmore. 32 in. by 31 in. Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE V. fig. 3.—Inscription from Bulmore, to the memory of a wife by her husband.

Dis manibus Juliae Nundinae vixit annis triginta Agrius Cimarum conjux piissimus faciendum curavit.

This stone and several others from the same tomb have the inscriptions quite at the top, and appear as if they had been intended to be placed upright in the ground, like our common gravestones. Another peculiarity in this stone is, that it has two holes through it, one towards each side near the top, as if it had originally been fastened to a wall by staples. With respect to the name Agrius Cimarum, Mr. King remarks, "It is worth noting how usual it was for the Gauls of the Lower Empire to 'Grecise' their names; perhaps the example was followed in Britain." From the orchard at Bulmore. 51 in. by 30 in. Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VI. fig. 1.—This well-executed inscription, from the tomb at Bulmore, is on a sepulchral stone erected to the memory of a veteran of the legion, by his wife Julia Secundina, and his son Julius Martinus.

Julius Valens veteranus legionis secundae Augustae vixit annis centum Julia Secundina conjux et Julius Martinus filius faciendum curaverunt.

The great age of the veteran, and the peculiar form of the letter A, are the only things especially worthy of observation.

36 in. by 33 in. Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VI. fig. 2.—This stone, also from Bulmore, was erected to the memory of Julia Secundina, the widow of the veteran before mentioned, by her son, Caius Julius Martinus, who, jointly with his mother, was mentioned in the monument last described.

Dis manibus et memoriae Juliae Secundinae matri piissimae vixit annis septuaginta quinque Caius Julius Martinus filius faciendum curavit.

Gruter has given an inscription beginning exactly with the same words, "Dis manibus et memoriae*."

45 in. by 31 in. Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VI. fig. 3.—This stone, from the Bulmore tomb, appears to have been intended to form half of a front, having a kind of pediment at the top.

* Gruter, dxxxix. 2.

Nothing, however, has yet been discovered which would correspond with it as the remaining half. Within the triangular pediment is the figure of a dolphin. The inscription is in memory of Julia Veneria, and the stone was erected by her son and husband.

Dis manibus Julia Veneria annis triginta duobus Julius Alesander conjugii pientissimae et Julius Belicianus filius monimentum faciendum curaverunt.

In the former work on the Caerleon inscriptions, the reading proposed was somewhat different: instead of the words "triginta duobus Julius Alesander conjugii pientissimae," they were given as "triginta tribus Alesander conjux pientissima" (sic). For these two emendations, I am indebted to a paper, in the 'Canadian Journal' for May 1861, by the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., President of University College, Toronto; and my best thanks are due to him for his suggestions. My friend Mr. King, to whom I sent a copy of the above paper, quite agrees in these emendations.

Dr. McCaul has also proposed another alteration, with which I cannot agree. Instead of reading MONIME as *monimentum*, he would make it M . OPTIME; *i. e.* M(ATRI) OPTIM(A)E; but I am quite sure that if he were to examine the stone himself, he would no longer adhere to this reading. The letters are clearly as shown in the Plate, F . MONIME . F.C. ; and I cannot see that we are entitled to change the letter N, which is very distinct on the stone, into the two letters PT: besides which, it appears to me that his reason for the change proposed is insufficient; I cannot see that MONIME can be objected to for MONIMENTUM, especially when it comes in precisely the usual place in monumental inscriptions. Even so common a book as Ainsworth's quarto Latin Dictionary gives the abbreviation MONIM for *monimentum*.

This inscription has been criticized in other quarters. In the Visitors' Book at the Museum a note has been made by one of the leading members of the University of Cambridge, stating that he considers the reading PIENISSIMA (now by Dr. McCaul's emendation PIENISSIMAE) to be an error, and that the actual reading is PIENISSIMVS. Though very unwilling to differ from such an authority, yet I cannot agree with him, and it seems to me that any antiquary accustomed to lapidary inscriptions would read it PIENISSIMA. To prevent any doubt on the matter as to the two last letters, Plate VI. fig. 6 gives an actual "rubbing" of them, taken with lithographic ink, and transferred to the stone, *without having been touched in the slightest degree with a crayon*; and I cannot but believe that the general verdict will be that they are MA. Whether there has been a small E after the A, according to Dr. McCaul's ideas, cannot be

now determined, the stone being there not quite perfect; but this is not necessary to establish his proposed reading.

Mr. King reads the word *Alesan* as an abbreviation for *Alexander*, which would probably be pronounced in a somewhat similar manner to that in which it is spelled on the stone.

39 in. by 20 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VI. fig. 4.—An inscription, rather rudely executed, from the tomb at Bulmore, on a tablet erected in memory of another veteran of the second legion, by his wife.

Dis manibus Caii Juli Decuminii veterani legionis secundae Augustae (vixit)
annis quadraginta quinque conjux faciendum curavit.

43 in. by 31 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VI. fig. 5.—This inscription has been published more than once; but no antiquary, so far as I know, has as yet given a complete reading. Various opinions have been held respecting it, and it was even considered Bardic or Runic by a well-known antiquary now deceased! There can, however, be no doubt as to its being Roman; the character of the lines enclosing the inscription at once stamp it as such. The stone has suffered a little while removing it from the ruined bath-house near Caerleon (now pulled down), in the wall of which it had been built, and a small portion of the inscription has sealed off; in fact, what remains will be preserved with some difficulty: the present sketch, however, is taken from the former drawing, which was carefully made when it was entirely perfect.

With respect to the reading, it may be mentioned that every one who has published this inscription hitherto, has drawn it reversed or with the upper side downwards. A short time since, Mr. King, whose attention had been frequently given to this stone, suggested that, if reversed, a reading of at least some probability might be obtained: he says, "Looking at it the other way (as *now* drawn in the plate) it seems to resemble

COH (?) VIII
CANONIANI

the A being of a very late form (almost like that of the Greek λ) as we see it in the Christian epitaphs;" and in a subsequent letter he mentions that "the next station to Camulodunum in the Antonine Itinerary is CANONIVM, which seems to bear upon the *Canonianus* of the inscription, a name which in itself appeared so uncouth, and so little like Latin, that it rendered me more than doubtful as to there being any foundation for my theory; but now, having got a real place *Canonium*, the native's name is regularly enough derivable from it."

Mr. Franks, who has subsequently examined it, seems very doubtful as to this reading, and he has allowed me to mention a suggestion he made, that the inscription begins with the centurial mark followed by C IVLII CAECINIANI,—the double I being used for E. A “rubbing” of this inscription was forwarded to one of the highest authorities in Germany for Roman inscriptions (hereafter to be mentioned); and the answer returned was decidedly favourable to the latter reading, “the form II for E being not unfrequent in Roman inscriptions of every time and every country*.” 15 in. by 5½ in.

PLATE VII. fig. 1.—Inscription from the tomb at Bulmore, erected by a mother in memory of her daughter, aged sixteen years and a half. Several letters are lost at the beginning, but it may probably be read thus:—

*Julia Iberna vixit annos sexdecim menses sex faciendum curavit Flava
Flavina mater.*

The word *vixit* has evidently an *s* inserted after the *x*; the inscription next to be described shows a still more singular spelling. The number of years is also here put in the accusative, while in many other instances, in the same tomb, it is put in the ablative; but we learn from Gruter that the Romans were very careless in their inscriptions, and that even sometimes on the same stone the years were in one case and the months in another, thus:—“*vixit annis XIX et menses V†.*”

46 in. by 31 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VII. fig. 2.—This stone was the only one from the tomb at Bulmore which, when first discovered, had the inscribed side uppermost; the workmanship is exceedingly rude, and the stone is thicker and coarser than any of the others; large portions have evidently been broken off all round:

Dis manibus Juliae Senicae vixit annos sexaginta.

The word *vixit* is here spelled *vicsit*: a similar instance is given by Horsley from an inscription found in Cumberland‡.

46 in. by 32 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

* It is singular that this inscription has been published nearly fifty years, and yet till lately no one has given a reading which seemed probable, but within the last few months several antiquaries, far distant from each other, have all read it in the same way. While these sheets were in the printers' hands, Mr. Roach Smith informed me that he had pencilled on the former drawing, “Turn it and read CAECINIANI;” and more recently still the Rev. Dr. McCaul of Toronto has kindly sent to me an almost exact copy of Mr. Franks's reading.

† Gruter, mxxxv. 10.

‡ Horsley, Br. Rom., Cumberland, lxxv.

PLATE VII. fig. 3.—This stone was found at Kemys, a small village about two miles distant from Caerleon. It came to light in the course of some repairs to the parish church, in which it formed the support of the font. The inscribed side having been placed downwards, it was in fair preservation when first found; but being of oolitic freestone, it has suffered much since its removal; in fact, a very large portion of the stone has been broken off. Fortunately, however, an exact copy was taken by Mr. Edmund Jones of Bulmore, at the time it was found, which he has kindly communicated, and which shows it to be a sepulchral inscription for some person connected with the second legion. It is as follows:—

M	
GENIALIS	MC
EG ^ II . AVG . EX	VI
FERO * SE IV	M
NECIANVS	D
F . C	CO

This slab is much thicker than any of those found in the tomb. It appears that originally there were two inscriptions upon it, in which it differs from all others found at Caerleon: the large hole in the centre has probably been made in fitting it for the font in the church of Kemys.

33 in. by 20 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

PLATE VII. fig. 4.—Portion of a sepulchral inscription from the burying-place on the hillside hereafter to be mentioned, between Caerleon and Bulmore. It is only copied here to show that the custom was general of placing inscribed stones over cinerary urns. Only a small portion of the stone remains. The following is all that can be deciphered:—

*Dis manibus * * * orvi annis septendecim.*

13 in. by 12 in.

Rev. C. W. King.

PLATE VII. fig. 5.—This stone was mentioned in Gough's Camden (vol. iii. page 109), and the following copy of it is there given:—

IM p
MAV *relia*
ANTO *nino*
AVG
SEVER L *ucii*
FILIO
LEGII A *ug p.*

It appears to have been removed from Caerleon, and, for the sake of preservation, built into the wall of Moin's Court, a singular old mansion, now a farmhouse, in the village of Mathern, and the property of the

Rev. Edmund Turberville Williams, of Mount Balan. When the museum was built at Caerleon, this gentleman kindly agreed to its removal here; so that this is the third inscription which, after various wanderings, has been restored to its original home.

46 in. by 26 in.

Rev. E. T. Williams.

PLATE VIII. fig. 1.—This inscription is one of the most interesting of the Roman remains at Caerleon. It records the erection of the stone to Fortune and Bonus Eventus, by Cornelius Castus and Julius Belisimnus together with their wives. Above the inscription are two figures, the left of which is so defaced as to render it difficult to say whether it was intended for a male or a female. When Mr. King first saw it, the outline was far more clearly defined than at present; and he has little doubt that the two figures represent the men mentioned in the inscription. Unfortunately, also, since the sculpture was drawn in the quarto edition of the ‘Roman Antiquities of Caerleon,’ and before it was deposited in the Museum, some further portion has been lost; but as the former was an actual drawing from the stone as it then was, it will not, probably, be deemed incorrect to give a copy of that sketch, somewhat reduced and carefully corrected by the stone as it now stands. It will be seen that the right-hand figure appears with a patera in his hand in the act of sacrificing: the altar and what is meant to represent fire occupy the middle of the stone.

The inscription may be read as follows:—

*Fortunae et Bono Evento Cornelius Castus et Julius Belisimnus
conjuges(que) posuerunt.*

It is singular that this inscription seems never to have been completely finished, although there was sufficient room after the last R for the remaining letters VNT. The lines between which the letters were placed, may be traced here very distinctly, but in the other parts of the inscription they have been obliterated. There are also no letters for the *que* after *conjuges*, though, in Mr. King’s original drawing of the stone (taken many years ago), there are some faint traces of what may be imagined as an E at the edge of the stone, but nothing between it and *conjuges*. It must be confessed, however, that no such letter is *now* visible, but only an indefinite mark as if the workman had begun to chisel out some abbreviation; and this mark Mr. King believes to be one of the “sigla” for *que*: there is space enough for the abbreviation, but not for the three letters QVE. Another peculiarity has also been mentioned to me by the same friend: the stone, when he first saw it, was in much better preservation than at present, and the whole of the last line was perfect; but he assures me

that there was no V in it, and that the letters were simply POSER, thus bringing it very nearly to the word *posero*, the corruption of the original word *posuerunt* by the modern Italians.

Beneath the inscription the stone is made hollow, probably to receive the offerings. It is very certain that Fortune and Bonus Eventus were both deified by the Romans*; in fact, a stone dedicated to the goddess Fortune has already been described (Plate IV. fig. 3). Several Roman coins are inscribed with the name of Bonus Eventus, and have upon them a nude figure sacrificing, with a patera in his hand.

✓ Mr. King suggests that this tablet may have been erected by the two individuals named, on taking possession of allotted lands,—Fortune, as we have already seen, being a popular deity, and Bonus Eventus being one of the patrons of agriculture (Varro, i.), as a symbol of which he is represented with a patera in his hand holding fruit, or with ears of corn.

The reading of the inscription here given has been criticized in more than one quarter; and though I still adhere to it, yet it seems only due to well-known antiquaries to state their interpretations also, in order that the reader may have the opportunity of choosing which he prefers.

The same leading member of Cambridge University who suggested an alteration in the reading of one of the previous inscriptions believes that the word *que* was never intended to be inserted, either abbreviated or in full, and that the word *conjuges* does not here refer to the wives of the two men named, but to themselves as intimate friends and companions. This interpretation I cannot agree to; for such a meaning of the word *conjuges* stands neither in Gruter, Facciolati, nor any other work on inscriptions to which I have access. In some lexicons, *conjux* is said to stand for *contubernalis* on the authority of “inscriptions;” and this appears to be taken from Facciolati, who, almost at the close of his interpretations of the word, says nearly the same thing, and refers to several inscriptions in Fabretti. Not having a copy of this work by me, and being unable to procure one, even in London, I wrote to my friend the Rev. C. W. King, at Cambridge; and he has kindly referred to Fabretti, and informs me that the inscriptions referred to only speak of *contubernales* as people who have contracted illegal marriages (such as that of a slave with a freedman), and that there are no instances in Fabretti of the use of the word *conjuges* in any other than its usual sense. It is needless to say that Mr. King abides by the original reading.

As, however, several classical (not lapidary) scholars of my acquaintance

* Horsley (Brit. Rom. 296) gives an inscription found in Durham dedicated “*Marti Victori Genio loci, et Bono Eventui.*” Gruter has also similar inscriptions.

still seemed to adhere to the interpretation of "intimate friends" for *conjuges*, I applied to Mr. Way for his opinion; and he advised me to send a "rubbing" of it to Professor Mommsen of Berlin (a worldwide authority on Roman inscriptions), who would, he thought, kindly excuse the liberty of such an application: this advice was followed, and the letter arrived, fortunately, just as the Professor was about to start for Italy; and he consequently requested Dr. E. Hübner to answer the inquiry for him. This latter gentleman has already published several papers on Roman inscriptions found in England, in the 'Neues Rheinisches Museum für Philologie,' in the years 1856, 1857, and 1859; so that the subject is not new to him. He says, "There can be no doubt about the word *conjuges* being only applicable to a matrimonial couple." He adds, "M. Mommsen asks if there is any possibility of the inscription being read BELISAMA EIVS CON-IVGES; that is, *Cornelius Castus et Julia Belisama ejus conjuges*. Your rubbing of the stone is not clear enough to judge about that reading; the distance at least seems to be sufficient. I think I have seen *Belisama* (known to you as the name of a river in your country) as a female name in other inscriptions, but at this moment I am not able to give you the exact quotation."

Even the surmise of such an authority is well worth recording; and I have to return my best thanks to these gentlemen for kindly replying to the inquiries of a stranger.

One more reading of this inscription must be mentioned, as it is by two antiquaries of note; and yet I must confess that I cannot agree with them. They consider the stone as a sepulchral memorial to Cornelius Castus and Julius Belesimnus, dedicated to Fortune and Bonus Eventus, and erected by their widows; and they refer to the stone drawn Plate III. fig. 3, to show that sepulchral inscriptions sometimes bore the name of the deceased in the nominative case. One difficulty is thus got over; but a great one still remains in the dedication (according to this reading) of a *sepulchral* stone to Fortune and Bonus Eventus, who were certainly gods of the living, and not gods of the dead; in fact, I can find no instance whatever of a similar dedication. The greatest difficulty, however, of this interpretation is one which probably did not occur to these learned antiquaries; for I never can believe that they would willingly have libelled these two Roman British ladies by supposing them to have erected a monument to Fortune and "Good Luck" on the decease of their husbands.

This sculpture is of oolitic freestone, probably from the opposite shore of the Severn; it was found several years ago, by the late Mr. John Jenkins, in his grounds, at the foot of the castle mound.

56 in. by 24 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE VIII. fig. 2.—This sculpture, with a few letters inscribed on it, is the half-length figure of a Roman emperor. Above the niche in which it is placed are the letters AVG CAES. The stone is oolite, probably from Dundry, on the opposite side of the channel. It was found at Little Bulmore, a farmhouse between Caerleon and Bulmore*.

50 in. by 39 in.

After all the plates for this volume were completed, a short inscription came to light, of which the annexed woodcut will give some idea. It was discovered originally in a very old wall belonging to the parsonage at Malpas, and was preserved from destruction by the care of the incumbent, the Rev. F.



F. Clark. As the house has not yet been transferred to the glebe, the present proprietor and patron of the living was applied to, and he has kindly allowed it to be deposited in the Museum. It consists merely of the centurial mark and four letters which Mr. King considers as PLAN; so that the whole inscription, as read by him, is *Centuria Planci*, probably indicating work done by the century of Plancus †.

9 in. by 4 in.

The Rev. Thos. Prothero.

ALTARS.

Two altars with inscriptions have already been described; two others now remain to be mentioned.

PLATE VIII. fig. 3 is chiefly remarkable on account of its having been found in the ruins of the large building excavated by the late Mr. John Jenkins, and from its having been there built into the wall and used as common stone: this is proved by a quantity of mortar formed with pounded brick which still adheres to it. It is only a portion of an altar, and, pro-

* In the 'Delineations of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon,' this sculpture was said to have been found in the garden of Maindee House, near Newport; but the information then given to me proves not to have been correct. I have been positively assured, by Mr. Edmund Jones of Bulmore, that this stone was found at Little Bulmore within his recollection. It has before been mentioned that the whole of this neighbourhood contains Roman remains; and from what has been found there, it is probable that Little Bulmore itself is the site of a Roman villa. An ancient well is said to exist there, though now filled up; this has yet to be cleared out and examined.

† It may be well to mention, for the sake of those who are interested in such things, that in the same wall there were found several curious "mason's marks." One of them very much resembles the scoring drawn Plate VII. fig. 7, and may be Roman. They are now built into the garden wall of Malpas parsonage.

bably, on this account could not be used for its original purpose; and hence may have arisen its desecration. Part of a sacrificial vessel, commonly called a *præfericulum*, sculptured on the stone, is still visible on the right side. 20 in. by 17 in. and 12 in. thick. J. J. jun.

PLATE VIII. fig. 4 is an altar, which appears complete in itself, and yet it is so thin that it looks more like the front than the altar itself. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick in one part, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ in another; and yet it does not seem like the front of an altar cracked off by the weather, as the back appears in some degree to have been worked by the tool. It was found, like the last, by the late Mr. John Jenkins, in his grounds. There are evidently traces of letters upon it, but, unfortunately, they are quite illegible*. 25 in. by 15 in. J. J. jun.

COFFINS.

Several stone coffins were discovered, many years since, in the course of alterations in the road near Pont Sadwrn, a bridge over the stream called Avon Llwyd, about half a mile from Caerleon. At that time attention had not been directed to the antiquities of the place, and they were not preserved, nor, in fact, were any particulars obtained as to their contents. Since then, the cuttings for the intended railroad through Caerleon have brought to light several objects of great interest, and amongst others three stone coffins, which, by the kindness of the railway engineers, have been deposited in the museum. The most perfect is drawn Plate VIII. fig. 7; it is of oolitic freestone from the other side of the channel; the shape

* Some hours have been more than once spent, but totally without avail, in endeavouring to recover the inscription on this altar; only a single letter here and there could be made out. Even the plan which is usually successful in making defaced inscriptions legible was quite useless in this case. It may, perhaps, be well to mention this mode. The slab is to be washed perfectly clean and well moistened; a sheet of *dry* silver paper is then to be laid upon it, when a singular effect will be observed: every part which touches the wet stone partakes of its dark colour, while that portion of the paper which is stretched over the hollows retains its original white appearance: in fact, inscriptions which before were hardly visible seem by this process to start into existence as in a moment. The paper may then be pressed into the cavities with a soft cloth, and the letters traced with a brush and indian ink: if divided into squares by lines corresponding with others on a sheet of paper, a very accurate copy may then be obtained. Dr. Hübner has kindly mentioned that, for actual "rubbings," the French plan, called by them *estampage*, is a far better plan: a moistened blotting-paper (or printing-paper) is to be laid on the stone; it is then rubbed or tapped with a brush until it enters into every part of each letter; it is then to be taken down while still wet, and put to dry. This is no doubt an admirable plan of copying; but in those cases where inscriptions are nearly illegible, I advise antiquaries to try the other plan also, as it brings out the letters very distinctly.

approaches that of our modern coffins, being widest about the part for the shoulders, but on the whole decidedly more narrow. The lower portion appears to have been formed out of a single stone; but the top was formed of several slabs with projecting edges to keep them in their place; two of these slabs are drawn, figs. 8 and 9. The skeletons found within were on the whole in tolerable preservation; but the bones were all mingled together before the coffins were secured for the Museum: the skull was the worst-preserved, and fell to pieces on exposure; but the clay which had made its way inside has formed an exact cast of the Roman's brain, the shape of which still remains. The glass vessel called a "lachrymatory," afterwards to be described, was found between the knees of the skeleton*.

.71 in. by 22 in. and 15 in. high. *The Engineers of the Railway.*

PLATE VIII. fig. 6 can hardly be called a coffin, though it evidently had been used for sepulchral purposes; it was found in the tomb at Bulmore; and Mr Jones informs me it was resting *upon* the slab drawn Plate VII. fig. 2, and that this slab was the only one with the inscription upwards, all the others having their faces downwards: probably the tomb had been rifled in later ages in search of treasure, which may account for this singular circumstance. This stone box or case was of course too small to contain anything but burnt bones; and accordingly, only a few bones and ashes were found in it: it had no covering of any kind; probably it had one originally, but it was removed and never replaced by those who had been searching the tomb.

25 in. by 20 in. and 8 in. high. *Mr. Edmund Jones.*

SCULPTURES, &c.

PLATE VII. fig. 6.—A sculptured stone found at the depth of 6 feet, in the garden occupied by *the late Mrs. Pritchard.* 22 in. by 15 in.

Figs. 7 and 8.—Two stones found in making a drain near the Red Lion Inn, in the street called "the Foundry." Stones with similar scorings or markings are found in almost every Roman station. It may perhaps be worth drawing attention, as Mr. King has remarked, to the likeness which

* In a cutting for the same railway, nearer Caerleon and on the opposite side of the Avon Llwyd, was found an empty coffin or chest, formed of a number of flat sandstone flags, not joined together, but simply held in their position by the surrounding earth. It contained nothing but the clay which had been carried in by the moisture; and though it probably was Roman, there were no positive data to decide the point.

there is in fig. 7 to the Christian monogram; probably, however, this is merely the result of accident.

Fig. 7. 14 in. by 6 in.

Fig. 8. 14 in. by 5 in.

Mr. William Thomas.

Fig. 9 is a slab or stone which was found in the castle grounds. It bears a figure represented riding on a dolphin, and which appears to be that of a female; but whether it is so, or it is intended for Cupid, who, it is well known, is frequently thus drawn on gems, and, I believe, also in sculpture, is not very plain. The figures of both the rider and fish are not badly drawn, though the body of the former seems rather corpulent. The stone is not carved; the figures are merely in outline, rather deeply incised.

23 in. by 12 in.

J..J. jun.

Fig. 10.—Hexagonal stone tile, found with many others in the building excavated at Caerwent in the year 1855, an account of which will hereafter be given. All the stone tiles were not so regular in shape as that now drawn. Some of them had the iron nails still remaining in the holes.

15 in. by 10 in.

The Rev. Freke Lewis.

PLATE VIII. fig. 5.—Sculpture found at Caerleon, but the exact place where it was discovered cannot now be ascertained.

20 in. by 15 in.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

PLATE IX.—The large stone here drawn was found by the late Mr. John Jenkins in the villa which he excavated in his grounds. It belonged apparently to the pediment of the building, and bears a striking resemblance, though of far inferior workmanship, to that which is now preserved in the Museum at Bath. In the centre is sculptured a head of Medusa entwined with snakes.

A different opinion is held by Dr. Thurnam, the author of the learned work ‘*Crania Britannica*.’ He has kindly communicated to me what he has said at page 130 of his work; but though very unwilling to differ from an author who has brought so much research to bear on the subject, yet I must confess that he has failed to convince me that this head represents the Celtic Apollo.

Dr. Thurnam has also referred me to a paper in the 36th volume of the ‘*Archæologia*’ by Mr. Geo. Scharf, jun., on the sculptures at Bath, in which it is strongly urged that the head found there is not that of Medusa; but he differs from Dr. Thurnam as to what it is intended to represent. I have carefully considered all the arguments he brings forward; and they do

not appear to me sufficient to shake my belief that both the Bath and the Caerleon heads are intended to represent that of Medusa.

It seems to me that (with the exception of the name Belisimnus, which occurs on one of our inscriptions, and which Dr. Thurnam considers as meaning or indicating a worshipper of Belenus or Apollo), there is a total absence of any inscription which bears on the case; so that the stone itself furnishes the only evidence on which to rely; and there can be no doubt that in most of its characters the head agrees with that of the later forms of Medusa. Several ancient gems are known on which are engraved heads of Medusa with a full round face and with the hair entwined with snakes, thus agreeing in almost every particular with that drawn on the present plate.

The dampness of the earth in which it had been lying for so long a time has caused a part of the face to scale off; and even what now remains will be preserved with some difficulty. A sort of lip or raised edge, of which but a small portion is now to be seen, appears to have run round the stone; and the sculpture in the middle is also somewhat raised; so that a channel or hollow has run all round it*.

52 in. by 40 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE X. figs. 1, 2, and 3.—Stone facings used to cover the walls in the manner of our modern wainscoting; they were found in the excavation at the castle villa. Fig. 4 is a sketch of the corner of one of the rooms there, showing a brick double seat, and also a portion of the stone facings, in their original position when discovered. Fig. 3 is very like one of these facings given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. i. plate 48 B. fig. 1. Similar stones have been found in the field in the front of the Priory at Caerleon.

Fig. 1. 49 in. by 11 in.

Fig. 2. 31 in. by 11 in.

Fig. 3. 11 in. by 9 in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 5.—Large drain-stone found in the castle villa; it is somewhat ornamented in its perforations; its position in the building will be shown hereafter. The diameter is 70 inches.

J. J. jun.

* In the etching of this stone given in the 'Description of a Roman Building, &c.' published in 1850, the acid, unfortunately, had "bitten" into the copper rather irregularly; so that the characters of the head were certainly not given with accuracy. As the stone has excited some interest amongst antiquaries, it has now been carefully photographed, and especial pains have been taken to make the present lithographic copy as accurate as possible.

Figs. 6 and 7 give, one the view and the other the section of the same kind of millstones as are found in nearly every Roman station. Several of them have been found in and near Caerleon; one of them, given by Mr. Fraser, was found at Malpas Farm, about two miles from the town. Some are of the common sandstone of the country, and some are of conglomerate or pudding-stone; but the larger proportion are of lava from Andernach on the Rhine, which, it is well known, supplied the world with millstones. The markings or scorings are very nearly those in use at the present day. Diameter 31 in. *The late John Jenkins, jun., Esq., and John Fraser, Esq.*

Figs. 8 and 9 show the mouldings of two capitals found at Caerleon. Fig. 9 is from one of the Roman pillars now supporting the floor of the Museum.

EARTHEN MATERIALS.

FICTILE REMAINS.

Red Glazed or Samian Ware.*

Fragments of this well-known red pottery are found in abundance in every Roman station; and it is almost needless to notice the various opinions about it, or the discussions which have arisen respecting its origin. Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his 'Roman London,' gives very sound reasons for believing that the superior kinds of this ware were chiefly imported from Gaul and Germany; but there can be no doubt that an inferior description was manufactured in England.

PLATE XI. figs. 1, 2, and 3 are fragments showing the combats of gladiators of the class called Samnites. Many of the peculiarities of their armour as described by Livy, ix. c. 40, may be noticed in these fragments. The long shield, narrower at the bottom, and the greaves on the left leg only, are very distinct; and on one of the pieces may be discerned what, without much stretch of the imagination, may be considered a crested helmet. On fig. 3 is a stamp of rather an unusual kind: instead of being placed, as is commonly the case, at the bottom of the vessel, the letters M E R C are stamped at the side of the bowl, amongst the embossed figures; another

* Though there are unquestionably objections to this term, yet, as it has been sanctioned by very general custom, it is retained here for the sake of convenience. It does not, however, seem to me that the objections to it are quite so well founded as many people imagine. All "china" is not made in the East; the greater part of the majolica-ware was not made in Majorea; nor did the ware called, in French, "faïence" derive more than its name in later years from Faenza in Italy. All these seem parallel cases to the term Samian ware.

peculiarity is that the letters are reversed, and, instead of being in relief, are sunk into the earthenware, as if one of the usual impressions of this name in clay, after having been dried and burnt, had been used in this instance as a stamp.

From the castle grounds.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 4.—But little can be said of this fragment, except that it is the upper part of the figure of a female drawing a bow, and that the head-dress bears a ludicrous resemblance to a lady's bonnet of about twenty years ago.

From the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 5 and 6.—There is little to remark about these two pieces, both of which came from the castle villa, except that the latter represents a combat between wild beasts and gladiators, and that the figures of the animals are very spirited.

J. J. jun.

PLATE XII. fig. 1.—The bowl, of which this is a portion, must in its perfect state have been very handsome. It was found in digging the foundation of the Red Lion Inn at Caerleon. The figure is about two-thirds of the full size.

Size of the fragment, 6 in. by 4 in. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 2 was found in the Walks field, opposite to the Priory. It has been ornamented with figures of animals: a lion is shown in the view now given; on the opposite side is the nondescript animal drawn Pl. XVI. fig. 6.

Size of the fragment, 8 in. by 4 in. *J. E. L.*

Fig. 3 was found in the castle villa; the shape has been something between that of a bowl and a jar: this form is not unusual in Samian pottery. The ornamentation is rather full; and there seem to have been compartments all round, with a figure in each. In, or rather *on*, one of the divisions between these compartments is the stamp DIVI**, placed upright, erasing or covering the embossed work.

6 in. by 5 in.

J. J. jun.

PLATE XIII.—The figures in this plate are full-size, which, in fact, is the case with nearly all the remaining Samian ware; it is needless, therefore, to give any dimensions, unless, as in one or two instances, the sketches, for convenience, have been reduced in size.

Fig. 1. Found in the Broadway.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 2. Wild-beast chase. *The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.*

Fig. 3. Found in the Broadway. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 4. Apollo playing on the lyre*. *Rev. C. W. King.*

Fig. 5. Found in the Broadway; it exhibits a figure holding a garland,
and may probably have been intended for Hercules with the
lion's skin. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 6. Found in the Broadway.

Fig. 7. A bear, with the conventional representation of trees.
The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

PLATE XIV. fig. 1.—Found near the New Passage. It seems to represent a bacchanalian festival. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 2.—Found in the castle grounds. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 3.—Found in the Broadway. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

PLATE XV. fig. 1.—The bottom of a bowl, given by Miss Hall, of Belmont, to the late Mrs. Pritchard. Originally it is said to have been nearly perfect, and to have been used as a soap-bowl by the labourer who found it; till, being accidentally broken, it was thrown away; a few fragments, however, were fortunately secured by Miss Hall.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 2.—A richly ornamented fragment found in the castle grounds.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 3.—Found in the Broadway.

Fig. 4.—Found at Caerleon. Given to Mrs. Pritchard by the Rev. John Evans, the late vicar of St. Woollos, Newport. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 5 seems to represent a criminal about to be devoured by wild beasts.

* Mr. King, in one of his letters, mentions that, amongst Capt. Shortt's collection of Samian ware discovered in Exeter, he found an Apollo striking the lyre, apparently from the same mould as this fragment. This collection seems to have pleased him much; he says, "It is very extensive; and some of the fragments are of much higher style of art than anything I have hitherto met with, being larger, in higher relief, and the ware itself thinner: the subjects are principally marine, dolphins and sea-horses being frequent." Mr. King also mentions having seen an Apollo, apparently from the same mould, in a collection of Samian ware from Chesterford.

Fig. 6 is merely remarkable for its peculiar style of ornamentation, the same small leaf-like ornament being repeated twenty-five times in one compartment.

PLATE XVI. figs. 1, 2, 3.—Found at a considerable depth in Mrs. Pritchard's garden; the glazing is consequently well preserved and of a bright red colour. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 4.—Rather a graceful leaf and leaflet, from a fragment found in the castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 5.—Winged figure playing the double pipe. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 6 has already been referred to; it is a strange figure of some animal on one side of the bowl drawn Pl. XII. fig. 2.

Figs. 7 and 8 are fragments with the figures of animals: it is difficult to say for certain what those on fig. 7 are intended for; that on fig. 8 seems unquestionably to be a dog. *J. J. jun.*

Figs. 9 and 10 were found in the castle villa. Precisely the same pattern as that of fig. 9 is given by Mr. Roach Smith in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. i. 166.

The last specimen of the regularly embossed Samian ware, which is worthy of notice is that represented in the supplementary Plate XXXVII. fig. 7; it probably represents, as Mr. King remarks, "the drinking contest between Hercules and Bacchus, the other figure being probably one of the attendants. This subject is represented in the celebrated gold *lanx* of Bavay."

J. J. jun.

Varieties of the Samian or Red Glazed Ware.

PLATE XVII. fig. 1.—Fragment of red ware with a brown or bronze glaze, and painted with white ornaments in rather a rude manner; in one place it is of a bright yellow colour, but this has probably been caused by the accidental proximity of iron. Figs. 2 and 3 are portions of bowls of red glazed ware of different shapes, and painted with different patterns in white. All these three fragments were found in the excavation at Caerwent. *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are specimens of a coarser kind of pottery, possibly of home manufacture; the ware is thick, and the execution rude. The figure

of a swan on fig. 6 resembles very much the first attempts to draw of a very young child. The ornaments have not been cast or moulded on the bowl, but were evidently applied after the bowl was made; and they did not always adhere, as is shown in fig. 4, where one part only of the ornament remains, the other part having fallen off, but leaving a very distinct mark where it had once been attached.

Found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Amongst the varieties of Samian ware, or of those which approach to it in character, may be noticed the fragment drawn Plate XIX. fig. 7. It is the only piece of Castor-ware yet found at Caerleon, and it is only a very imperfect portion. It is thin, light, and of a bronze colour. The general form can be imagined from the fragment drawn. The double line or band towards the bottom is formed of a series of indentations; the ornamentation above, of which very little remains, appears of a whitish or lighter colour, probably from not having taken so much of the bronze glaze, thus letting the original colour of the ware show through.

J. J. jun.

PLATE XVII. fig. 9 is probably a specimen of Upchurch-ware; the colour is that of lead or slate; the execution is rude, and in this fragment (the only one which has been found at Caerleon) it consists chiefly of a band of three concentric semicircles, incised, and evidently made with some instrument like compasses. This ornamentation, if it can be called so, agrees with the general description of the Upchurch pottery; and a still further similarity is the triple line from the bottom of the semicircles downwards, the commencement of which is shown in the Plate. Round the middle of the bowl was a plain moulding, above which there appears to have been a broad band marked with what looks like an irregular kind of engine-turning: of this kind of ornament more will be said hereafter.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 7 is a fragment differing from nearly everything else found at Caerleon: it is a piece of thick, rude, and heavy pottery, as the section, fig. 8, will show, notched on the outer edge with two bands beneath. The glaze is of a much brighter vermilion red than that of the Samian ware.

J. J. jun.

Plain Samian or Red Glazed Ware.

PLATE XVIII. figs. 1 & 2 may probably be considered plain, as the embossed work, which is very small in quantity, merely appears on the spout. They are portions of what must be called *mortaria* of Samian

ware, though the form is very different from that of the typical Mortaria afterwards to be described (Pl. XXI. figs. 5, 6). The spout, however, and the fact of the inner surface being covered with small fragments of quartz, quite decide the point. The spout of fig. 1 is in the form of a lion's head; that of fig. 2 is probably intended for a bat's head*.

Size of the fragments: Fig. 1. 4 in. by 3 in..

Fig. 2. 4 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 3.—Patera, perfectly plain. This is one of the only two which have been found entire; but several others more or less imperfect are also in the Museum.

From the castle villa.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 4.—A cup of the well-known Roman form: several others, but all imperfect, were found with it.

Found in the castle grounds.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 5.—Portion of a flat bowl or patera, the lip ornamented with the well-known pattern of a rude leaf and a curved stalk. Pottery with this ornament has been found in nearly every Roman station.

From the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Unglazed Pottery.

Fig. 6.—Neck of a jar or bottle of red ware, found in the Walks field.

4 in. by 6 in.

J. E. L.

Fig. 7.—A small jar of red ware, 3 in. by 2 in.

Fig. 8.—The top of a very singular vessel, with a septum, so as to divide the jar or bottle into two parts. A notice of this vessel was published in the 'Journal of the Institute,' vol. viii. p. 159; and as Mr. Way, in that paper, kindly stated nearly all that is to be said about it, his remarks are here extracted. "It is," he says, "of the common red ware, and the colour is unusually good. Small bottles of earthenware, of a globular form, short-necked, and with one handle, are of ordinary occurrence amongst Roman remains; they may possibly be designated by the term *lagunculæ*. The peculiarity in this example consists in the partition which divided the vessel into two cells, probably for the reception of distinct condiments, like certain twin cruets of glass, well known to travellers in

* In the beautiful collection of Roman antiquities in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, there is a most splendid display of Samian ware. Many of the specimens are exquisitely perfect; and amongst them will be found a number of these Samian mortaria, with a great variety of figures on the spout.

Italy, with a medial partition and two necks, serving to contain both vinegar and oil in one vessel. Unfortunately, the fragment found at Caerleon affords no evidence in regard to the general form of the vessel in its complete state. The representation here given is of the original size. Small earthen vessels, not very unlike the modern salt-cellar, with a partition, have been found in Germany*; and Brongniart gives a jar with two ears, and divided by a '*cloison longitudinale*,' found in Lusacé, and another with three cells from Saxony. These vessels, however, are not adapted for pouring liquids."

Since this notice was published, Mr. Way has visited Caerleon, and, when inspecting the Museum, he especially drew attention to the difficulty there would be in making this partitioned vessel. He suggested that the only way in which it could be manufactured would be by cutting a common jar or bottle into two parts, and, after having inserted the partition, joining them together. If this were the mode of manufacture—and there really seems to be no other plan—the work would require very careful handling, and the marks of the joining would in all probability be visible; it must be confessed, however, that this is not the case in the present fragment.

Found in the castle grounds. 5 in. by 3 in. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 9.—Jar of red ware. 4 in. by 4 in.

Fig. 10.—Neck of a vessel with two handles.
5 in. by 3 in. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

PLATE XIX. fig. 1.—Amphora found in a well near the Amphitheatre, about fifty yards from the town walls. It is of the usual red ware, and was brought up in four or five pieces, amongst a large quantity of broken pottery and a few Roman coins. The most perfect side is represented in the drawing; some portion of the other is wanting. As far as can be told from a vessel made up of joined fragments, it appears that the pottery has in a measure warped in drying, as it bends slightly to one side. No maker's name, or impress of any kind, is to be seen upon it.

30 in. by 10 in. *The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.*

Fig. 2.—Handle of a vessel of coarse pottery, found near the National School.
The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 3.—Jar of a dark-coloured ware, found in the Broadway.
4 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

* They occur with two and with three cells.—*Wagener, Handbuch*, 1070.

Figs. 4 and 8.—Fragments of black ware, found in the well before mentioned.

Size of fig. 4. 5 in. by 5 in.

„ fig. 8. 4 in. by 4 in.

The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Fig. 6.—Portion of a vessel of black ware, from the Caerwent excavation.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 5.—Neck of a vessel of red ware, with the lips bent inwards so as to join in the middle, thus forming two apertures. Utility in this case appears to have been sacrificed to form; for it must have been very difficult to fill a vessel like this with liquid. 3 in. by 3 in.

Cinerary Urns.

Fig. 9.—The lower part of, probably, one of the globular amphoræ. It was found in the grounds of the castle villa, very near the surface,—in fact, so near that the upper part, most probably from the operations of the spade, has disappeared; enough remains, however, to show its large size. It contained a quantity of bones, so completely decomposed that they had almost the appearance of white clay, a large brass coin nearly eaten through with rust, and the small earthenware patera, fig. 10.

Found in the castle grounds.

Fig. 9. 21 in. in diameter and 23 in. high.

Fig. 10. 7 in. in diameter and 2½ in. high.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 11.—A jar of red ware found in the Priory garden, within the walls, and about fifty yards from the Broadway or main entrance into the town. It still is about half full of burnt bones and ashes, which have never been removed.

It is well known that, with very few exceptions, no interments were allowed by the Romans within the city walls. One of these exceptions was in the case of very young children, whose bodies, it appears, were not burnt, but interred entire close to the eaves of the house. A very singular instance of this kind of interment is mentioned by the Hon. R. C. Neville, at Chesterford. He says, “I found fifteen bodies of small children interred at intervals alongside a wall in the Borough field at Chesterford, with a corresponding number of tiny Roman vases, which are now in my possession, and practically exemplify the old adage, ‘Parvum parva decent.’ The height of the largest of these vessels is only 3½ in.; the smallest is three-quarters of an inch in height*.”

* Arch. Institute Journal, vol. x. p. 21.

In a previous volume of the 'Institute Journal' is a very excellent paper on the excavations of the Hon. R. C. Neville at Ickleton and Chesterford, which gives so much curious information on this singular custom, that a part of it is here transcribed:—

"Juvenal makes allusion to the usage of interring infants without cremation:—

" 'Terrâ clauditur infans
Et minor igne rogi.'—*Sat.* xv. 139.

This is confirmed by the observation of Pliny, who, speaking of the usual period of dentition, 'editis (infantibus) primores septimo mense gigni dentes, priusque in supera fere parte, haud dubium est,' remarks subsequently, 'hominem priusquam genito dente cremari, mos gentium non est.'—*Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 16.* Thus also Fulgentius remarks:—"Subgrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum quadraginta dies implessent; quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa, quæ comburerentur, non crant; nec tanta cadaveris immanitas qua locus tumesceret." Unde Rutilius Geminus in *Astyanacte* ait: 'Melius subgrundarium misero quæres, quam sepulcrum' (*Facciol. in v.*). The eaves of the house were termed *suggrundæ* or *subgrundia*; so that the practice appears to have been to inter infant remains closely adjacent to the external wall of the dwelling*."

In the present case it is very evident that the bones have been burnt; but on showing them to Jehoiada Brewer, Esq., the well-known surgeon of Newport, who kindly inspected them at my request, he at once pronounced them not to be those of an adult. He believes them to have belonged to a child from twelve months to two years old. This age is beyond that at which infants were allowed to be buried within the walls, and without cremation; so that, unless the relations had, from affection, ventured to transgress the law on account of the tender age of the deceased child, and buried its remains near their own house in the city, it is to be assumed that the interment must have taken place within the walls from necessity—very probably when the city was besieged by some of the surrounding tribes.

8 in. by 6½ in.

J. E. L.

Fig. 12.—Cinerary urn found at Caerwent. When discovered it was full of burnt bones; and at the bottom, as usual, was a second brass coin very much corroded, now in the Museum. This urn was mentioned in the account given of the excavations at Caerwent by Mr. Oct. Morgan, in the thirty-sixth volume of the 'Archæologia' (a large portion of which, with his permission, will be reprinted in the present volume); and, from the plan

* *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi. p. 21.

of Caerwent which he has given, it appears to have been found also within the walls; so that here is a second instance of departure from the usual Roman custom. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in. *Rev. Macdonald Steel.*

Lamps.

PLATE XX. figs. 1 and 2 are different views of a lamp of whitish-coloured pottery: it is light, thin, and well manufactured, the upper part unusually concave, and ornamented with a figure which Mr. King states to be the head of Bacchus, with a fan-shaped beard. He also thinks, from the nature of the pottery, that it must be of Italian make, and probably originally was coloured black, but that from the damp nature of the soil the whole of this painting has scaled off. The lamp, fig. 4, which he also thinks to be of Italian make, still retains some of the black paint.

The late Mrs. John Jenkins.

Fig. 3.—Lamp of red pottery. Though of rather coarse workmanship, its shape is decidedly elegant. It is almost exactly of the same form as one found at Caerhun in Caernarvonshire, described in the 'Archæologia' by Mr. Lysons*. Both of them have two small prominences near the commencement of the nozzle, but whether they were for ornament or use it is difficult to decide. It was found in the churchyard. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 4 is the lamp, of the usual form, mentioned above as coloured black. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 5.—Lamp of red ware, found in the bank of clay on the river-side, near the wharf. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Fig. 6.—Lamp of red ware, slightly differing in form from the last.

Fig. 7.—This is one of the most interesting specimens of *fectilia* at Caerleon. It is evidently part of a mould for manufacturing lamps. The body, the neck, and the nozzle are all very distinct; and the two holes, one for the wick and the other for the supply of oil, are here shown in the shape of projections on the mould, probably to mark the places in the clay where holes were afterwards to be cut. The lamp, when finished, must have been both large and handsome; the top would not have been concave, or at any rate very slightly so; the ornament of a swan would have stood out in tolerably high relief. Moulds for any kind of ornamented pottery are

* Arch. vol. xvi. p. 127, pl. 6. fig. 3.

rarely found in Britain *. It was dug up in the grounds of the castle villa.

The late Mrs. John Jenkins.

Antefixa.

PLATE XXI. figs. 1 and 2.—Two views of an antefix found in the castle grounds. Antefixa were ornaments placed on the roof of temples or other buildings, instead of a parapet; not continuously, but at short intervals, generally the breadth of a tile: they were often continued at the top of the triangular pediments, and may be observed on many Roman coins in the representation of temples. Mr. Joseph Windham, who has given some account of them in the 'Archæologia' †, states that at Caerleon there was a temple ornamented in this manner, as is evident from the number of Roman tiles of this description; one of them, he informs us, is now at Salisbury.

There is nothing very particular in the front of the antefix as drawn fig. 1; but fig. 2, which gives a back view of the same tile, shows very distinctly the mode by which it was fixed to the roof.

It appears that a sort of ridge-tile was fastened on behind the antefix, at right angles; and as it is well known that the large roofing-tiles were placed side by side, and their joinings covered by ridge-tiles (as is the custom in Italy at the present day), those tiles to which the antefixa were attached would be placed the lowest in the row, and make an appropriate completion of the eaves; the antefixa, it is evident, would appear at intervals of the breadth of a roof-tile, the whole length of the eaves. A very handsome antefix, with a large portion of the ridge still adhering to it, is now preserved in the Museum at Chester, and has been described and figured by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the 'Journal of the Archæological Association.'

7 in. by 7 in., and 4 in. long.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 3 shows portions of two antefixa, though of the same pattern. An idea of the complete antefix may be formed from these two fragments. Mr. C. Roach Smith, when at Caerleon, soon after these pieces were found, pointed out that the subject was a man riding on two dolphins. The figures, as is frequently the case on antefixa, are grotesque, and the workmanship rude. The shape of these antefixa is rather unusual.

Found in the castle grounds.

Size of the fragments, 6 in. by 6 in. and 4 in. by 4 in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 4.—This antefix was found in an excavation made in a field to the

* A mould for a lamp is drawn in the work on 'Ancient Pottery' by Samuel Birch, Esq., ii. 277: it seems to have been for a smaller lamp than the present mould.

† Vol. vi. p. 67.

left of the Broadway. Above the full face, which is a very usual ornament on these tiles, there is the figure of a wheel. Towards the edge of the sloping sides is a double waved line; and below the face is a stronger raised line, with short projections above and below, at intervals.

6 in. by 6 in. *The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.*

Mortaria.

Some vessels of Samian-ware, which may be called mortaria, have already been described: those which are drawn on the present plate are of the regular typical form.

PLATE XXI. fig. 5 was found at Usk, the Burrium of the Romans, during the excavations for building the new gaol: it is perfect, with the exception of a small hole made by the pick of the labourer who found it: there is no projecting spout, as is frequently the case, but merely a kind of gutter formed in the rounded lip. There are two large potter's marks, one on each side of the gutter or spout: one of them is given Plate XXIII. fig. 13; the other is very indistinct, having apparently been twice impressed on the same place, so that it is illegible.

14 in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Rev. Iltyd Nicholl.

Fig. 6 is a portion, or rather two fragments, of a mortarium in *red* ware, —a thing of rather unusual occurrence, at least in this district. The two pieces have been joined together by a leaden wire. They were found in the "Walks field" within the ancient walls*.

12 in. by 9 in.

J. E. L.

Bricks, Tiles, &c.

A large number of flat bricks have been found at Caerleon, either loose in the ground or built into the walls which have been excavated. It is, of course, useless to draw bricks of regular shape; but it may be well to give the dimensions of some of them. The largest yet found measures 24 in. square, and is 3 in. thick; some are 15 in. square and 2 in. thick; but probably the most common size is 15 in. long, 11 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.

PLATE XXII. fig. 8 shows a very singular hammer-headed brick: it was found in the castle villa. The length is 8 in., the breadth 7 in., and the thickness 2 in.

J. J. jun.

* In the paper on Roman remains found at Sedbury, Gloucestershire, by George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., vases are mentioned "repaired with lead."—*Arch. Journal*, No. 67, p. 102.

There is also in the museum a Roman tile about 10 in. square, which was discovered at Loughor, the ancient Leucarum.

Matthew Moggridge, Esq.

A round tile will also be seen, which came from the castle villa, and probably at one time formed part of the pillar of a hypocaust; it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 5 and 6 are specimens of cornice-bricks found some time since in an excavation made in the ancient moat by the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. They appear to have been first made in a mould, and afterwards, when burnt, finished off by the chisel or some other tool; at least, it is very evident that four or five dentations in the under part of that drawn fig. 5 were worked out in this manner. Mr. King states that "mouldings of this description frequently occur in Roman buildings. The tomb commonly called the temple of the god Rediculus, near Rome, has all its architectural details, capitals, cornices, &c. thus chiselled out of the solid brick."

Size of fig. 5. 15 in. by 5 in., and 3 in. thick.

„ fig. 6. 13 in. by 5 in., and 3 in. thick.

The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Fig. 7 is a brick somewhat similar, found in the castle villa; it has the usual stamp of the Second Augustan Legion.

16 in. by 6 in., and 3 in. thick.

J. J. jun.

Before passing to the description of the tiles, it may be well to mention that at Caerleon, though both bricks and stone were commonly used in the walls which have been excavated, and though the bricks occasionally were partly in layers, yet no case has occurred, as in other Roman stations, of the regular alternations of brick and stone. Pounded bricks or tiles have generally been described as almost a necessary ingredient in Roman mortar; but at Caerleon, though the mortar was occasionally, perhaps frequently, mixed with crushed brick, yet it was not universally so; most of the walls of the castle villa, and a large portion of the town walls, were made with mortar without pounded brick.

One of the uses to which the flat large bricks were applied was to form a rude kind of arch. Plate XXII. fig. 11 shows the mode in which this was done, and gives a sketch of the arch over the furnace of the hypocaust in the castle villa: it will be noticed in the description of that building.

Fig. 1 shows the general form of what are usually called flue-tiles.

Large numbers were found in the castle villa; they measure 16 in. in height by about 7 in. broad, and are 5 in. wide; the rude scorings on their sides are precisely similar to those on the flue-tiles of other Roman stations.

It has been observed that in other places these flue-tiles were occasionally used together with stone in common building; a curious instance of this custom was seen in the drain marked 13 on the plan of the castle villa, Plate XXXVIII., and also in the long drain, which by some mischance has not been numbered on the plan, but which lies to the south of 13. A large number of drains were discovered amongst the foundations, which varied exceedingly both in size and materials: in some cases they were merely built of coarse stones; in others they were neatly stuccoed; some were floored with the large square roofing-tiles, and others with concrete. But the drain in question, when first opened, excited the curiosity of those present, as it seemed to be double—a smaller drain, made of the square flue-tiles placed end to end, forming part of one of the walls, and running of course parallel with the large one: these flue-tiles were observed to run nearly 30 feet in the long drain, and 6 or 8 feet in that marked 13, and then suddenly to cease. On further examination, it was found that they had merely been used as a substitute for stone, probably during a temporary scarcity of it; for that portion of the wall where they appeared was not built of squared stone like the rest, but of concrete, like the bottom of the drain *b b*, fig. 4, Pl. XXII.

Of course these flue-tiles were used for their legitimate purpose, that of carrying hot air through walls or under floors: it has not been thought necessary to give sketches of them when so employed; but rather a singular adaptation of them in the castle villa is shown in Plate XXII. figs. 2 and 3, the first giving the ground-plan, and the second the perspective view: it is marked 5 on the plan, Pl. XXXVIII. This flue consisted of a very neatly formed, well-stuccoed passage, sunk so far beneath the level of the floor as to allow a number of flue-tiles to stand upright within it, and support the covering, which was formed of the large square and oblong flat bricks. These bricks were most singularly of very different sizes, and no regularity appears to have been observed in laying them down. The flue-tiles may have answered the double purpose of a support to the floor above the flue, and also a means of detaining the hot air as long as possible; it will be seen, from the sketch, that one of them is placed crossways, so as to allow very little passage for air. The sketch represents the flue just after the whole of the bricks had been removed but one, which has been left to show the mode in which the flue was covered.

PLATE XXII. fig. 9 appears to be a water-pipe: probably the small end was intended to carry a water-cock.

Found in the castle grounds.

9 in. by 3 in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 10 shows the usual form of the oblong roof-tiles; this specimen was from the castle villa, and is 20 inches long and 14 inches broad; the general thickness is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but the sides where turned up are 3 inches thick. In these tiles, arrangements have been made, both at the top and the bottom, for their fitting accurately into the adjoining ones. At the top a kind of shoulder is formed, so that the tile above may rest upon it; and at the bottom the sides are cut externally (not moulded) into a peculiar form best adapted for fitting into the top of the tile below. The section to the left of the figure is that of the side where cut.

The mode of using these tiles and also what may be called the ridge-tiles has already been mentioned when describing the antefixa. Both sorts are found abundantly in every Roman station; and in some cases regular tombs have been built of them, made in the shape of the roof of a very small house*. Wherever the roof-tiles are found, it is singular that they almost universally have towards one end an obscure semicircular marking, the use of which it is difficult to decide.

J. J. jun.

Potters' Marks.

These marks are not quite so numerous as might have been expected from the number of other Roman remains which have been found here; nearly the whole of them are given on Plate XXIII. It has been observed by Mr. C. Roach Smith (*Arch.* xxvi. 140), that on the handles of amphoræ mere initials often appear, while on the finer ware the names of the potters were often stamped at full length. In his '*Illustrations of Roman London*,' p. 101, he has in a very few lines given an epitome of the modes in which the names appear on the glazed red ware. He says, "The makers' names are usually stamped across the centre of the plain vases, in a slightly concave label. The embossed vessels are not so frequently impressed; and when the names do occur, they are chiefly upon the exterior surface in long narrow labels slightly raised. In a few instances they occur in disjointed parts among the ornaments. In one instance, the potter FRONTINVS has used two different forms: OF. FRONTINI in the centre, and upon the exterior, in another type and incuse, FRONTINI. In a very few instances the names occur in circular stamps. The formulæ

* *Archæologia*, vol. ii. pl. 10. fig. 1; Eburacum, by Rev. C. Wellbeloved, p. 105, pl. xi. fig. 1.

used were O or OF or OFFIC, for *officina*; M for *manu*; and F or FE or FEC for *fecit*."

PLATE XXIII. fig. 1 is a mark on the fragment of a mortarium rather more ornamented than usual: it is reversed, and may probably be read GATTIVS MANSINVS. This mark does not appear in the very full list given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his 'Roman London.' *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 2 is a well-executed mark, SABINVS, ornamented with a row of raised dots round the margin; on a piece of a mortarium. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 3.—On Samian ware, A.L.B.I.N.I.M.

From the excavation at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 4.—On the bottom of a bowl of Samian ware, PAVLLI:M

The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Fig. 5.—On Samian ware, OFCOTTO. Found in the castle villa. This and the preceding stamp are well known in London and elsewhere.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 6 and 7 are both on Samian ware, but the names are not very distinct. Fig. 7 appears to be OFIVL**

Fig. 8.—On Samian ware, OVIRILI. At the end of the name are six dots, arranged in a semicircle. A similar impress, but with the dots placed rather differently, was found on the pottery dug up in Crooked Lane, London*; and Mr. Roach Smith has also noted the same name under different formulæ†.

The Rev. C. W. King.

Fig. 9 is difficult, if not impossible, to decipher; it is, however, singular that apparently this very stamp was found at Chesterford by Lord Braybrooke‡.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 10.—FORTIS, at the bottom of a lamp found in the "Walks" field. A lamp is in the museum of the Hull Royal Institution, with an impress so exactly similar that it might be supposed to have been made by the same stamp; unfortunately, it cannot now be ascertained where it was found.

Fig. 11.—MAEMRVS. On the handle of an amphora found in the castle grounds.

J. J. jun.

* Archæologia, xxiv. 201.

† Illustrations of Roman London, p. 107.

‡ Arch. Journal, vol. x. p. 234.

Fig. 12.—MERCATO, a well-known impress on Samian ware. This stamp, reversed, appears also on the plain surface of the piece of Samian ware drawn Pl. XI. fig. 3.
J. J. jun.

Fig. 13.—A stamp which, literally read, ought to stand for ALBIVI; but it probably is meant for ALBINI. On the *mortarium* from Usk, drawn Plate XXI. fig. 5.
Rev. Iltyd Nicholl.

Fig. 14.—DOMS, on the handle of an amphora found in the field of the Amphitheatre, commonly called the "Field of the Round Table."
The late Mrs. Pritchard.

The remaining stamps in this Plate are those of the Second Augustan Legion, which was stationed for so long a time at Caerleon. Nearly all the bricks and tiles found here are marked with these impresses. There are several varieties, but the most usual are those of which a drawing is given fig. 15, LEGIIAVG, or with the A and the V united as in fig. 16.

Fig. 17 is one of these stamps with the letters of a peculiar form, rudely executed, and reversed. This variety is rather rare.
J. J. jun.

Fig. 18 exhibits another peculiarity: the letters are nearly all correct, but the order of them is reversed; thus OVAIIEL. This may probably be accounted for by supposing the stamp to have been cut by some beginner in the art, who knew that the letters should be reversed in the wooden impress, but forgot that the whole line must be reversed also. It might be explained by the supposition that separate stamps were used for each letter, and that they had been misplaced by accident; but a careful examination of the impress will make it evident that the whole was taken from one block.
W. D. Jenkins, Esq.

Fig. 19 is one of the legionary stamps, or rather a portion of one, which shows the use of the double I for the letter E in a way similar to that of the inscription Plate II. fig. 4. Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his 'Roman London,' page 101, has remarked the same peculiarity in many of the stamps on Samian ware found in London*.

* It may be well here to mention a unique and very singular impress which was found at Caerleon, and which was given many years ago by Mr. King to the Museum at Cambridge. A sketch of it will be found in the 'Delineation of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon;' but it is not drawn here, as this Catalogue is confined to objects in the Museum. The letters LEG are lost; the remainder consists of the usual stamp, IIAVG, together with

“*Graffiti*” and other Markings.

PLATE XXIV. fig. 1 is a drawing of one of the flat bricks from Caerwent. It is 12 inches square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and bears the name of some individual four times: it is, in fact, covered by the scribbling, while the clay was yet wet, of some idle Roman when sauntering over the brickyard. The interest attaching to it arises from its being a very fair specimen of what may possibly have been the cursive hand of the British Romans. The name Belicianus (with the single *l*) occurs on one of the tombstones from Bulmore near Caerleon (see Plate VI. fig. 3), and may possibly refer to the same individual. The letters appear to have been formed by a metal or wooden stylus with the point cut off. A notice of this brick appeared in the ‘Archæological Journal,’ No. 67, 1860; and the editor kindly added the following remarks:—“The names Bellicius, Bellicinus, Beelicus, and also Bellianus, Bellenius, &c., occur in inscriptions given by Gruter. Bellienus was the name of a family of the *Annia gens*. Bellicianus

a monogram which may stand either for MV or MA followed by a T. The whole stamp may, therefore, be read either IIAVGMMVT or IIAVGMMAT: Mr. King’s opinion decidedly leans to the first. A copy of the stamp, soon after it was found, was submitted to E. H. Bunbury, Esq., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and he agrees with Mr. King that the nexus stands for MV; “indeed,” he says, “supposing it to be clearly legible, I do not well see that it can stand for anything else:” he adds, “I have never seen a nexus, resembling that you send me, which did not represent either MV or MAN (as an abbreviation for the prænomen Manius).”

With respect to the interpretation, there is of course considerable difference of opinion. It is well known that additional titles were given to the legions on any memorable occasion; but Mr. King, at first, seemed inclined to a different explanation. The following is an extract from his letter:—“An inscription which I transcribe, sent by Camden to Gruter, and then existing at Bath, gives an instance of the name of the commander following that of the legion, which, if I have any opinion at all on the subject of our stamp, is the case with it; but I am so doubtful on the point, that I do not even advance this as an explanation of what I consider as totally inexplicable; all I can say is, that it seems to me that the stamp must be either MAT or MVT.

“Bathonix in Anglia in hortis Roberti Chambers:

G . MVRRIVS . C . F . ARNIENSIS
FORO . IVLI . MODESTVS . MIL
LEG . II . AD . P . F . IVLI . SECVNDI
ANN . XXV . STIPEND .
H . S . E

Grutero Camdenus.”

While the above was in the printers’ hands, the Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., of Toronto, kindly communicated the following note, which doubtless is the correct reading of this stamp:—“Read LEG . II . AVG . ANT . i. e. *Antoniniana*. From Orelli n. 2129, we learn that the title *Antoniniana* was borne by the LEG . II . A . P . F, scil. *adjutrix, pia, fidelis*; the same mentioned in one of the Bath and one of the Lincoln inscriptions.”

may have been a name derived from that of the town in Gaul, of some note in Cæsar's campaign against the Allobroges—Bellicium, or Belica, now known as Belley. It is situated about forty miles east of Lyons. The termination *-ianus*, it is well known, usually indicated adoption; but examples occur of the *agnomen*, given in memory of some remarkable deed or event, with this termination, which is found also in names derived from other causes. Inscriptions incised, or slightly traced by a pointed tool upon Roman tiles, have occurred elsewhere in this country; and these *graffiti*, if the term be admissible, are well deserving of observation. They occur not unfrequently upon fictile vessels, both of Samian and more ordinary ware. Gough, in his additions to Camden's 'Britannia,' vol. ii. p. 141, ed. 1806, mentions an inscription lightly hatched on a brick found at the Roman station at Great Chesterford, Essex. It was in the possession of a farmer named Shepherd, living near the church at Chesterford, who had a collection of coins, &c.; but it is now unfortunately lost. Mr. C. Roach Smith notices this inscription as figured by Gough, pl. iv. fig. 17: it is partly in a cursive hand. He observes that it resembled one which he had seen on a tile found at Silchester, executed with a sharp instrument while the clay was soft (Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. iv. p. 371).

"In Mr. Clayton's Museum of Antiquities at Chesters in Northumberland a square tile, similar to that found at Caerwent, is preserved. It was found at the station Cilurnum, on the Roman wall, and bears characters rudely traced while the clay was soft; among them appear the centurial mark and the letters URFI, possibly blundered for RUFI—a name elsewhere found in the neighbourhood. It deserves notice, however, that on the handle of an amphora found at Binchester occurs the stamp VR—FI, with a cross-shaped character between the VR and FI. Lysons has figured two wall-tiles found in the Roman villa at Woodchester, on which are traced the numbers XXXXIII and XXXXVI respectively. Upon a fragment of tile from Colchester, now in the British Museum, is scored PRIMVS. Several examples of such graffiti upon fictile ware have been found by Lord Braybrooke at Chesterford, especially the fragment of a *poculum* inscribed C AMICI BIBVN—possibly *ex hoc amici bibunt**." J. E. L.

* Though the scribble on this tile is given as a possible specimen of the cursive hand of the Romano-Britons, yet it must be confessed that it is totally different from the examples copied by Astle in his 'Origin and Progress of Writing,' plate xxix. The specimens he gives are taken from the 'Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique'; one is from a grant to the church of Ravenna, and another from a charter, both of the sixth century; but it is stated that "running hand" was in use amongst the Romans as early as the fourth century.

It seems to me, in fact, very difficult to imagine a time when amongst a *literary* people there could be no approach to a running hand. A barbarous nation, with very little use for letters, would easily be satisfied with the common alphabet; but when voluminous

Fig. 2.—Impression on a flat brick or tile of part of a sandal set with small round-headed nails. The very interesting woodcuts on pages 132 and 133 of Mr. Roach Smith's 'Illustrations of Roman London' show the forms of these sandals, not from imagination, but from the very objects themselves; and on one of the figures the heads of the nails are distinctly seen. Few pages of this excellent work are more interesting than those which are devoted to the subject of these sandals: they are evidently objects of the greatest rarity. The impress, as drawn, is 6 inches by 3 inches.

Fig. 3 shows the bottom of a bowl of the usual Samian ware, on which has been scratched *INGENVI*, probably the owner's name.

It was found in the Broadway.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

On another piece of Samian ware, now in the Museum, are scratched the figures *XVI*.

On almost every bowl of the so-called Samian ware, and on a very large proportion of the more common fictile vessels, are to be found a peculiar class of marks, evidently made in the process of manufacture. In the Samian ware it appears as if these marks had been made on the mould, and afterwards impressed on the clay when soft; but on the coarser pottery, and especially on the bottoms of lamps and jars, markings of the same character, though of very inferior workmanship, appear to have been made directly on the clay. The peculiarity of these markings is, that they seem at first sight to have been made in an eccentric lathe; and yet it is difficult to believe that the Romans knew of so complicated a machine as the eccentric lathe, and that this fact had not come down to us. Still it is very certain that in many cases there is a decided approach to eccentric work on several descriptions of ware; and at the same time there is so much irregularity in the direction of the lines that it can hardly have been done in the modern mode of forming eccentric work, where the curves are almost mathematically true. Under these circumstances some specimens were submitted to my friend Mr. W. H. Nicholl, of Usk, who is in the possession of a very valuable lathe and of a very complete set of tools; and he at once said that these peculiar markings might be made in the *common* lathe, by means of a tool which he believed to be very little known. To prove this he took up a piece of box-wood, and in five minutes, in the common lathe, he covered it by means of this tool with markings which would be commonly called engine-turned, but which are not true enough to have been made in an eccentric lathe.

works began to be written, surely some means would be used to lessen the labour of writing: the tendency of nearly all languages is towards the saving of trouble, and abbreviation.

Plate XXIV. fig. 8 is an actual "rubbing" or impression of this piece of wood taken in lithographic ink; and fig. 9 is also from a piece of wood turned with the same kind of tool. It must be borne in mind that these two figures (figs. 8 and 9) are *not Roman, but are placed here merely for the sake of comparison*. Now Plate XXIV. figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, are not drawings, but actual "rubblings" from the marks on Roman ware; and any one who attentively examines and compares the general direction, and yet the irregularity, of the lines in figs. 4, 5 and 6 with those of fig. 8 will be satisfied of their similarity; while fig. 7, which is a rubbing from the bottom of the lamp drawn Plate XX. fig. 5, bears markings so exactly like those on fig. 9, that they may almost be said to be identical. The tool is a very simple one, being merely a milled revolving wheel set in an iron handle.

The subject is a curious one; and the facts stated seem to show that these markings on Roman fictilia, however much they may resemble eccentric work, were actually made in the common lathe, but that the Romans must have known of some adaptation of the lathe similar to the tool above referred to.

Spindle-whorls.

Before passing to the next division of objects, we must notice the three spindle-whorls drawn in the supplementary Plate of Roman remains (Plate XXXVII. figs. 4, 5, and 6). But little is to be said about them, except that they were generally made of earthenware, but in some cases of stone.

They were found at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS.

These beautiful remains of Roman art seem appropriately to follow the objects of stone and the fictile remains, inasmuch as in general they are composed of both these materials.

PLATE XXV. gives a drawing in colours of one half of the pavement found in the excavation made at Caerwent, and of which an account will be given hereafter. The size of the part here drawn is 8 feet 1 in. by 4 feet 8 in.; that of the complete pavement, as laid down in the lower room at the Museum, is of course double this length. The stones appear to be what is called white lias, from some part of Gloucestershire; blue lias, probably from this neighbourhood; while the larger dark-coloured stones round the edge are probably from some of the quarries of this district. The red colours are of course formed, as usual, by small squares of brick.

The Rev. Freke Lewis.

PLATE XXVI. shows a portion of a much simpler pavement made of squares of blue and white lias, and discovered at Pil Bach, a farm situated between Lodge Farm (where there are the remains of a camp) and the River Usk, probably on or near the Roman road westward from Isca. It was found several years since, and it is unfortunately in a bad state of preservation. From its proximity to the surface, the stones have suffered much from the wet, and many of them are now going to decay; probably it may be deemed advisable to reset a smaller portion with those stones which yet remain uninjured.

This pavement was found very near the inscribed stone Plate I. fig. 1. The portion drawn is about 54 in. by 27 in. *The late John James, Esq.*

OBJECTS IN GLASS.

Roman glass vessels have been found of so many varieties of form that it is needless to refer to the descriptions which have been published. A large proportion have been used for sepulchral purposes, and when so, were generally placed in large tombs, together with other relics, or protected from accident by being placed in a stone chest, or by some other means. This, however, was not the case with that drawn Pl. XXVII. fig. 1. A labourer was uprooting an old tree on the side of the road leading to Bulmore, when the glass vessel appeared, completely buried in the soil. It contained a large quantity of charcoal and burnt bones. After having been exhibited to one or two persons, it was thrown with its contents into the bed of the river, the labourer being unwilling, from some superstitious feeling, to keep human bones in his house. Fortunately, however, this circumstance came to the knowledge of the late Mrs. Pritchard, who immediately secured the fragments, which, now that they are cemented together, give the form of the vessel with some degree of accuracy.

The appearance is that of a short thick glass bottle with a wide neck, surmounted with a thick rim, and with a broad flat handle, not curved, but forming nearly a right angle, and joined to the neck and the outer part of the shoulder; the edges of the handle are thickened, and that part which is fixed to the shoulder is deeply reeded, similar to one described by Mr. Pownall in the 'Archæologia*.' Fig. 9 gives a full-sized drawing of this part of the handle. The colour of the glass is bluish green; and when fresh, it evidently was tolerably transparent.

The handle, the neck, and the upper part of the vessel are very massive, quite disproportionate to the bottom or lower part, which is exceedingly thin—evidently formed from the bottom of a globe imperfectly blown.

* Vol. x. pl. 33. fig. 3.

Like that described by Mr. Lysons*, there is no trace whatever of any blowing-iron or other tool having ever been attached to the bottom; in fact, when hot, the extreme thinness of the glass at this part, and the weight on the opposite side, would not have allowed it.

Within a few yards of the place where this vessel was found, a large quantity of burnt bones and charcoal were dug up; but the labourer who was employed there states that they were simply scattered in the earth, and that neither pottery nor coins were found with them.

8 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 10 are vessels of glass, discovered in the excavations for a new railway near Caerleon. They have been fully described by my friend Francis Fox, Esq., now the engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis,' vol. iii. p. 187; and it will be better therefore to give the account of them in his own words, merely altering his reference to the figures. "These vessels were," he says, "discovered in forming a cutting on the Monmouthshire branch of the South Wales Railway†, about half a mile to the north-east of the ancient city of Caerleon. The ground through which the cutting was made is conjectured to be the site of a Roman burial-ground, from the fact of six or seven stone coffins having been found many years since while making the turnpike-road to Usk, which is also cut through the same hill, and is close to the railway. The first discovery made by the excavators, in July 1847, was that of a stone coffin, buried about three feet six inches below the surface of the ground. It is formed of oolite, perhaps from Dundry in Somersetshire, the coffin being neatly hollowed out, and the lid consisting of several pieces of the same stone about six inches thick. The coffin was entirely filled with clay, which appears to have forced its way in a semi-fluid state through the cracks in the lid. Some bones in a decayed state were picked out from the clay, but nothing of any other description.

"The second coffin, in which was found the glass lachrymatory (fig. 4), was situated near the first, and at about the same depth, the head being towards the south-east. The writer, being on the spot at the time it was laid open, was enabled to obtain the exercise of greater care in opening it than is usual amongst navigators. On removing the lid (which was also in several pieces, either fitted together or portions of what was once an entire lid, but which had been broken by the superincumbent pressure), the coffin was found to be perfectly full of clay. This was carefully removed, and a skeleton laid bare in a tolerable state of preservation. The

* Arch. x. 131.

† Since this was written by Mr. Fox, the branch line has been abandoned.

lachrymatory was next removed, in a perfect state, from between the thigh-bones of the skeleton, where it lay in a direction parallel with the sides of the coffin. It is formed of greenish-coloured glass, the quality of which it is difficult to ascertain, the bottle being filled with insoluble clay. When first removed from the coffin, it emitted the same offensive odour as the clay in which it was embedded. This stone coffin was unfortunately broken into pieces in removing, which defeated the intention of the writer to have the clay carefully removed so as to expose the skeleton to view as it lay in the coffin. The glass vessel fig. 3 was found in the same cutting, but on the side of the hill nearer the River Usk. The handle was broken by the excavators; and the sketch shows its present appearance. It is square, with a circular neck, and is very similar to the square bottles employed for pickles at the present day. It contained nothing but a small quantity of clay, which was easily washed out. Fig. 2 represents a large glass urn or jar, which was removed in a perfect state. It was also found embedded in the clay on the same side of the hill as the vessel just described; and having nothing placed around it to protect it from the pressure of the surrounding earth, it is remarkable that it was not crushed. The glass of which it is formed is of a greenish hue, but very clear and good. Clay had forced itself into the vessel; but by washing it well the clay was removed, leaving the interior about one-third part full of fragments of bones, which, though now quite white, have every appearance of having been burnt, from their structure being much injured. Pieces of the skull and of the smaller bones are easily discernible amongst the mass.

“Other articles, too numerous to describe particularly, have been discovered in the same cutting, amongst which may be briefly mentioned an antique bronze lamp much injured by age; a large earthenware urn containing ashes, which was broken into pieces; a glass basin or drinking-vessel with ornamented sides, and apparently eight or nine inches in diameter, some fragments of which only have been preserved, as it was broken by the pickaxe. These fragments are shown in fig. 10. Also several small earthenware vessels, the glazing of which is almost destroyed by the dampness of the earth.”

Size of fig. 2. $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

fig. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

fig. 4. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

fig. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and 5 in. high.

The Engineers of the Railway.

One of the peculiarities of Roman glass vessels in common use, the reeded appearance of their handles, has already been alluded to. Another singular

mode of manufacture, supposed to be peculiar to the so-called lachrymatory*, though probably shared with many others of the same class, may be worthy of notice. It will be observed that the lip is rather thick in proportion to the rest of the bottle or vessel; if this part be narrowly examined, it will be found that the apparently strong lip is perhaps the weakest part of the vessel: the mouth is very concave, as shown in fig. 5; the surrounding lip is not solid as is usual in glass bottles, but is formed of thin glass doubled, leaving a vacant space between, as shown in fig. 6†; and the perforation into the neck, which, it will be seen, is uncommonly small for the size of the vessel, seems to have been ground out of this thin glass, rather than formed in the usual manner.

Figs. 5 and 6 are drawn about half the full size.

The singular fact of the art of "pillar moulding" (as shown in the bowl drawn fig. 10) having been known to the Romans, then entirely lost, and of late years rediscovered in England, is known to every antiquary.

There is also in the Museum a portion of pillar-moulded glass, of precisely the same colour and make, found at Usk when digging for the foundations of the new gaol.

W. H. Nicholl, Esq.

There is also a small fragment of pillar-moulded glass which was discovered since the plates for this volume were printed off, or it would have been represented in one of them. It is of a beautiful mulberry-colour, with white streaks running through the body of the glass. It was found in an excavation made in the garden of the Priory.

In the same place, and at the same time, was found the bottom of a bluish-green glass bowl or bottle, rather thicker than usual, on the outside of which is moulded a circle containing a six-rayed star, such as can be made very easily with a pair of compasses. These two pieces are now in the Museum.

J. E. L.

Figs. 7 and 8 are merely given to show two of the forms used for the necks of Roman glass vessels; one of them came from the castle villa, and the other from the railway excavation.

Size of fig. 7. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in.

„ fig. 8. 3 in. by 3 in.

* Though undoubtedly inappropriate, the name has been retained here simply for convenience, and in conformity with general custom.

† My friend Mr. King mentions that he has observed the same mode of forming the moulding round the mouth in large glass cinerary urns found at Tharros in Sardinia: in these cases the jars were large, and the hollow beading round the mouth formed a complete tube of sufficient size to admit the little finger.

PLATE XXVIII. fig. 1.—A small scent-bottle, found, with other Roman remains, in the churchyard. When first taken out of the ground, in warm summer weather, a very decidedly aromatic scent was perceptible: this gradually lessened, and in the cold weather seemed entirely lost; in the subsequent summer it was partially restored, but only when the weather proved exceedingly hot. The form somewhat resembles one from the Bartlow hills, in Mr. Akerman's 'Archæological Index' (plate 9, fig. 7); but it is still more like a small bottle found on the site of the old bed of the River Medina, near Newport in the Isle of Wight, and described by the Rev. Edmund Kell, in the 'Journal of the Archæological Association,' vol. viii. p. 323, plate 36. It was found associated with a large number of Roman coins, and also with objects of later date; and, from Mr. Kell's account, Mr. Roach Smith thought it was not of Roman manufacture.

The bottle now drawn was submitted to Mr. Way, on his late visit to Caerleon; and his opinion was, that from its form alone it could not certainly be considered Roman, as similar shapes were continued down to much later times; and in a subsequent letter he states his belief that it is not Roman. Mr. Franks evidently thinks it not to be Roman.

The late Rev. Daniel Jones.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Two fragments of very thin white glass, found during the excavation at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 4.—A fragment of deep-blue glass, speckled with white. Though now thus varied in colour, the glass seems originally to have been blue throughout, and the white specks or streaks appear to have been made by throwing small fragments of white glass on the blue ground when hot, and then continuing the heat till they were partially incorporated with it. This piece of glass was discovered in digging the foundations of the new gaol at Usk. It is almost identical with another fragment, given to the Museum by the Rev. C. W. King, and which he brought from Italy: this piece will be found in the case which is occupied with antiquities not found in the district, but which are kept for comparison. *W. H. Nicholl, Esq.*

Fig. 5.—A portion of very thick rather green glass, with the figure of a cross upon it. It may have formed part of the bottom of a large vessel.

It was found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 6.—Bead of dark-blue glass streaked with yellow.

Found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 7.—This beautiful relic is one of those which are commonly called

“Druids’ beads.” This term, though very indefinite, has frequently been applied to many glass beads found in Roman stations, probably on account of similar beads having been found in barrows, many of which were formerly considered as British (Camden’s Brit. vol. i. p. 160). Several of the beads drawn in this plate would formerly have been classed as Druids’ beads.

The strange account of the *anguinum* given by Pliny (Nat. Hist. xxix. 3) seems very unlikely to have formed the basis of a popular tradition; and yet it is most singular that the common notion of the origin of these beads, still current in this neighbourhood, agrees almost exactly with Pliny’s account: in fact, so prevalent is this fancy, that an old man who died not many years ago used to declare that his uncle actually saw the formation of one. His story was, that, hearing a great hissing, he was very much frightened, and climbed into a tree to avoid the snakes which were congregating in great numbers, when he saw with perfect safety the whole operation. He then went on to relate that one of the snakes was killed by the rest, who formed the ring around the end of its tail; on their retiring, he found the bead, or Glaim-stone, as it is frequently called in this country: it remained for some time in his possession, till at length it was unfortunately stolen by some gipsies. This bead has been described, by a lady who saw it, as of very beautiful glass, of a dark-brown colour, similar to that of a snake’s back, the whole surface being marked so as to resemble scales; probably this may have suggested to the old man the idea of coining a story in accordance with the vulgar tradition. A similar account is given by several other people in this neighbourhood; but they do not venture on relating the particulars so minutely. My friend G. W. Nicholl, Esq., assures me that the same story is current amongst the lower orders in the neighbourhood of Usk, and also in Glamorganshire.

In Cornwall these beads or rings are called *Glain neider*, which literally means the “serpent of glass*.”

It is not at all difficult to imagine that, if Pliny’s account of the *anguinum* were generally known in the middle ages, a superstitious people, on finding these beautiful beads in desert places, as many of the Roman stations had then become, might couple the legend with the beads they had discovered, and thus jump to the conclusion that they were the very things spoken of by Pliny; but the difficulty is to account for Pliny’s story becoming generally current in the ages of which we are speaking.

The bead now under consideration is by far the most beautiful of those which have been found here. Its shape approaches that of an oval, flat-

* Borlase, Antiq. of Cornwall, 136, 137.

tened on one side; the middle portion is dark-blue or purple; towards each end is a zigzag line of white, beyond which the colour is a deep red; at each end of the bead is a second zigzag line of white, between which and the perforation the colour is green, divided by a smaller indented white line.

A bead somewhat similar was found at Maes y Pandy, in Merionethshire; a drawing of it, but apparently not well executed, is given in Camden*.

If narrowly examined, it reveals the mode of its manufacture, which it may be interesting to notice. On first viewing it, the work appears very complicated, and difficult to be executed; but the fact that only the central portion of the bead retains the original polish of the glass, and that the slopes at each end are ground down, in some parts so roughly as to leave facets which may be seen in the outline of the figure, show that it has been made out of a portion of a tube formed of concentric rings of differently coloured glass, and of a zigzag pattern: the last or purple coating, having to be laid on so as to form a smooth surface, is much thinner near the projecting white ridges beneath, which are seen through it, and appear as faint longitudinal lines. The position of all the zigzag lines, of course, depends on the mode in which the bead was ground.

It is well known that similar beads were made by the Venetians comparatively recently, and in precisely the same manner; but this need not throw any doubt on the Roman origin of that now drawn, as beads of this precise pattern have been discovered again and again on the sites of Roman stations†, where it is highly improbable that any objects of Venetian art could have found their way.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

Fig. 8 is a ring or bead of dark-blue or purple glass veined with white. Found near the castle mound.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 9 is a bead also found near the castle mound. Several specimens, precisely similar, are in the Museum: they are all of an imperfect kind of glass, and are generally covered with a blue or greenish glaze, which in some specimens is very partial; all of them are deeply ribbed. Beads of this description are well known in every Roman station.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 10 is a bead of dark-blue glass spotted with white, red, and green: it was found at Bulmore.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

* Camden, Brit. vol. iii. pl. 8. figs. 18 and 19, p. 204.

† See the bead referred to in the preceding note, and also 'The Celt, Roman, and Saxon,' by Mr. T. Wright, p. 230.

Fig. 11.—This bead was figured and described in the ‘Archæological Journal,’ vol. viii. p. 160. It is “of a dark orange-colour when held in a strong light, but so opalescent by age, that the colour cannot otherwise be seen. It had four drops on the surface; the three here shown are of a light-coloured or nearly clear glass. An interesting memoir on this subject has recently been given by Mr. Akerman in the ‘Archæologia,’ illustrated from the beautiful drawings of Mr. B. Nightingale.” It was found in the castle villa *.

J. J. jun.

ENAMELS.

Several examples of ancient enamels have been discovered at Caerleon, but most of them are in a bad state of preservation †.

PLATE XXVIII. fig. 12.—A stud or fibula, which was found in the castle grounds: it is wheel-shaped, with a projection like the end of an axle in the centre; nearly all of it has originally been covered with deep-blue enamel, part of which still remains.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 13.—Stud or fibula, also found in the castle grounds: it has originally been very handsome, the hollows forming the pattern, which have been cut out of the metal, having been filled in with different-coloured enamel; but of this so few traces now remain that at present there is very little distinction of colour. Originally the ground seems to have been blue; the ring of ornamental triangles near the circumference, and the four oval-shaped rings, with their connecting curves, were all of a dark-chocolate colour, while the spaces within the oval rings seem to have been of straw-coloured enamel: but, as before mentioned, though there is no doubt on these points, yet this is more a description of what it has been, than of what it is at present.

J. J. jun.

* Several very beautiful beads have from time to time been discovered at Usk, especially in the garden of Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., near the river. Mrs. Digby Wyatt has in her possession several oval beads, found there by her mother the late Mrs. Nicholl, which very much resemble those lately brought from Nineveh, and now in the British Museum. Mr. W. H. Nicholl has also procured two very beautiful and singular beads. One is of large size; the body is of bluish-green transparent glass, *through* which in various directions meanders a snake-like blue line twined round with a fine white thread: the other bead is rather smaller; the body is evidently of bluish-green glass, but it is *coated* entirely with yellow and dull-red lines running diagonally, the regular series of which is broken apparently by cracks in the coating, which, like “faults” in geology, make the two sides not correspond, and which, when held to the light, show the transparency of the body of the bead. It is difficult to say whether these beads are Roman: some antiquaries have thought them very like Venetian work.

† A very valuable paper on this beautiful art was given by Mr. Way in the second volume of the ‘Archæological Journal;’ and though it professedly treats of the enamels of the middle ages, yet it gives much information as to those of earlier date.

Fig. 14 is the gem of this department. It is a large stud or fibula most elaborately enamelled; the coloured drawing, which is of the full size, will give some idea of its beauty. The enamel is contained within four concentric lines of metal projecting from the bronze background; the spaces between these rings are filled with most minute and elegant work, the patterns all fused in the enamel itself, not separated by metal partitions; the outer circle is of a deep-blue colour, relieved by forty-three delicately fine sprigs of a pure white, and of a peculiar form; the second circle has the groundwork of a bright red, with thirty-nine white squares or oblongs, each partially filled up with two intersecting blue lines with a white dot at the centre; the ground of the third circle is blue, and it contains twenty-eight star-like figures, the rays of which are white, and thicker at the extremity, while the centre of each star consists of a white dot within a red circle. The central portion of the stud within these three circles is filled up with a number of what have been intended to be squares, about forty-five in number, alternately having the ground blue and white: the blue squares have each thirteen white marks set in alternate lines of three and two; the squares with a white ground have each a red line round the edge, and contain, like the second circle, blue crosses with white dots at the point of intersection.

It will be seen from the drawing, that there is some little irregularity in the shape of the squares of the second circle, some being nearly exactly square, and others an actual oblong; and the squares of the central portion are not at all even, many of them having evidently moved in the process of fusion; but, on the whole, the general effect is most beautiful, and even a cursory examination will convince any one that at the time of its manufacture the enamellers must have arrived at a high state of proficiency in the art. A stud of similar workmanship was obtained at Rome by Mr. Franks, and is now in the British Museum. In the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. iii. pl. xxxv. Mr. C. Roach Smith has also given the etching of an enamelled stud with many of the same characters, which was found by the Abbé Cochet in the valley of the Eaulne; in this case it was found with Frankish remains. The beautiful stud now drawn is believed to have been found at Usk.

Mrs. Digby Wyatt.

Fig. 15 gives two views of what has been a very beautiful bronze stud or button, ornamented with variously coloured enamel; a small portion in the centre is yellow; the surrounding circle is bright red, and the spaces between the radii are of a light-blue colour.

It was found in the castle grounds.

J. J. Jun.

Fig. 16 is an enamelled fibula from the castle grounds; the form is cir-

cular: it contains a six-pointed star of red enamel, with a small circle of blue or green at the centre; the six spaces between the points of the star have been filled up alternately with blue and green enamel; between each of the colours is a bronze partition.

J. J. jun.

The last enamel which has to be especially noticed in the collection is the object represented in Plate L. fig. 2. It is of bronze; and the twelve squares, as shown in the sketch, are filled up alternately with blue and yellow enamel. It is difficult to conjecture the use to which it was applied. Mr. Way, who lately visited the Museum, mentioned that similar objects have been several times found in Roman stations, and he had no doubt of its being of Roman manufacture.

It was found in the castle grounds.

J. J. jun.

Several of the fibulæ hereafter to be described have, or have had, small ornaments of enamel upon them, as for instance, figs. 10 and 12 on Plate XXXI.; but the enamelled portion is so small compared with the rest, that they cannot well be classed under the present head.

VEGETABLE MATERIALS.

JET.

Amongst the few objects in the collection of Roman relics which may be considered vegetable is the singular piece of jet drawn in the supplemental Plate XXXVII. fig. 1. It is only a fragment; and little can be said about it, except that it has been carefully worked. It was found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

There is also in the Museum a glass bottle containing some of the small coal found in a singular tomb near Caerwent, and described by O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the 'Journal of the Archaeological Institute,' No. 45, p. 76. As the arrangements of this tomb are very peculiar, the account of it given by Mr. O. Morgan is here subjoined. He says, "On the 20th Nov. last (1854), a curious ancient sepulchre was discovered by some workmen, who were making deep drains in a field in the immediate vicinity of Caerwent. The field adjoins the south side of the turnpike road leading from Caerwent to Newport; the grave is about 20 feet from the road, and about a quarter of a mile from Caerwent. This road is a portion of the Julia Strata, the ancient Roman way which passed through the middle of the rectangular space enclosed within the stone walls of the Roman station Venta Silurum, or Caerwent. It is probable that other graves may exist by

the side of this road, though the drainers have not met with any remains of that nature.

“The grave, of which the top was about four feet below the surface, consisted of an oblong outer chamber, 8 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet high, neatly constructed with large thin slabs of paving-stone without any cement. The sides consisted each of two slabs, one of which was 6 feet long and 3 wide, and the other smaller, 2 feet 9 inches by 3 feet; the ends consisted each of one slab. The slabs were about 3 inches thick, very neatly squared, and, being set upon their edges, formed a rectangular chamber, the earth retaining them in their position. Within this chamber was a large, roughly hewn stone coffin, formed out of a single block of the buff-coloured sandstone found in the neighbourhood—the Charston rock of the New Passage. This coffin was externally 7 feet 3 inches long, by 3 feet at the head, 2 feet 6 inches at the feet, and 2 feet in depth. The space between the coffin and the slabs forming the walls of the chamber was closely filled in with what seemed to be small coal, unburnt, rammed in tight and hard. This only came up to the top of the coffin, which was covered with a very large slab of the same stone, 8 inches thick, roughly hewn like the coffin, without any letters, characters, emblems, or sculpture of any kind. The top of this stone was some inches below the upper edge of the upright slabs forming the chamber; and the cavity between the sides and ends of the cover of the coffin and the walls of the chamber was, as it were, roofed in by smaller slabs of paving-stone which rested on the top of the cover and the edges of the slabs. This is the description I received from the workmen who found it, but who, before they gave notice to any one, opened and examined it; and it had been rifled before I heard of the discovery. On removing the stone cover, the stone chest was found to contain a leaden coffin. This, however, consisted of a closely fitting leaden lining of the cavity in the stone, soldered at the corners, and lapped about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch upon the sides of the stone coffin, the exterior edge of which is somewhat rounded. The lid of the leaden lining was a plain, oblong sheet of lead laid over the cavity, and unsoldered; it had been, however, supported by three iron bars laid across the cavity for that purpose; but these were so corroded by decay as to have become only a mass of yellow ochreous rust, and had fallen to the bottom, leaving, however, marks on the lead and stone. On stripping back the lead, the workmen told me the coffin was found to be filled with clear water, at the bottom of which the skeleton was lying, partly covered with ochreous sediment. They emptied out all the water, took out all the bones, and carefully felt with their hands through all the sediment, in the hopes, as one told me, of finding *rings*; and from what I have since heard, there is reason

to believe that something was found, though they declared to me that they found nothing. The interior of the leaden lining was 6 feet 3 inches long, and 18 inches wide at the head, 16 at the feet, and 12 inches deep. The head was towards the east; and the bones were those of a full-grown man in the prime of life (as I judge from the state of the jaw and the teeth); the workmen had, however, extracted all the teeth; and though the bones were tolerably hard, the skull was broken in pieces by having fallen down, and most of the bones were altogether wanting or broken up.

“In the absence of all sculpture or inscription, and anything that may have been found in the coffin having been lost, it is impossible to form any conjecture as to the person interred; from the locality we may, I think, conclude that he was a Roman inhabitant of Caerwent, and a person of distinction, from the mode of his interment. Specially remarkable circumstances, however, seem to me to be the leaden lining to the stone coffin, and the singular fact of the coffin being surrounded by a closely rammed body of small coal. This must have been brought from a considerable distance, the nearest spots now known from which coal could be procured being either the Forest of Dean or the Monmouthshire coal-field, either being some 12 or 15 miles distant. In the excavations made to get to the grave, a great quantity of large pieces of stones of different sorts were found; some were of the Charston sandstone, some of hard grit-stone, and some mountain limestone. Many were much blackened with smoke, some were reddened by the action of fire, and some of the limestone was partly burnt into lime on the outside. I was informed that these stones had the appearance of having been arranged as forming flues, or passages, to carry off smoke, and that one ran in the direction of the road, and another towards Caerwent. I did not, however, see them; and it is difficult to understand the use of such flues of rough stones apart from any building, and running near the then surface of the ground, perhaps in a heap of stones above it. The ground in the vicinity of the coffins had all been filled in, and consisted of gravelly earth and stones of various sizes; but these larger stones were all together near the grave, though rather above it, and between it and the road. The field was a grass meadow, of which the surface was a smooth sward, with no indication of anything beneath it.”

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

ANIMAL MATERIALS.

IVORY CARVINGS.

The most interesting objects which have yet been found at Caerleon are the two ivory carvings drawn Plate XXIX.; they were discovered by the

late Mr. John Jenkins in digging a drain, about 5 feet deep, near his house, within the ancient city walls, but not far from the Roman villa; a short distance from them was found a large sepulchral vessel of pottery, very similar to that drawn Plate XIX. fig. 9. When first taken out of the ground, they were washed in order to free them from the dirt; and, very unfortunately, this operation caused the ivory to exfoliate in one or two places: this will be noticed in the head and arm of the female figure: the same thing happened to the face of the boy; but the piece which came off was preserved, so that the features are now perfect. After having been exposed to the air for some days, the ivories began to crack in various directions, and would inevitably have been lost, had they not immediately been well washed with a solution of isinglass in spirits of wine. The same mode, it appears, was adopted with the ivory carvings discovered at Nineveh and brought to England by Mr. Layard.

But little need be said with respect to the subject of these carvings, as the sketches will give better information than mere description*. One of them represents a female figure placing a basket of fruit on the head of a child; or it may be better described in the words of the 'Archæological Journal,'† as a "*canephorus*, possibly Pomona, with an attendant Cupid:" the other is a tragic mask. It will be seen from the sketches, that they appear to have been fastened down to something behind them by round pins or pegs; the holes for this purpose seem, however, to be more in number than would be required for this purpose. Mr. King thinks that they probably formed the ornamental sides of a *cista mystica*, or sacrificial coffer.

J. J. jun.

OBJECTS IN BONE.

PLATE XXX. figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are bone needles of various kinds: that drawn fig. 2 is peculiar on account of its shape and thickness. They were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 5 to 12 are bone pins of different patterns, nearly all from the same locality. The top of fig. 5 is covered with a thin plate of gold.

* During the visit of the Archæological Institute to Caerleon, some years ago, one of the leading members was heard to express his admiration of these ivories, and also to add, when comparing the etchings with the originals, that they gave but a very faint idea of their beauty. I must confess that this was true; and I would therefore invite antiquaries to come and see the originals. In the present plate, which is a lithographic transfer from the original etchings, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to correct defects; at all events, I have done my best; and I would ask the kind indulgence of antiquaries to the work of a self-taught and amateur artist. This catalogue could not have been published at anything like the present price, if the cost of professional assistance had been incurred.

† Vol. vii. p. 98.

Fig. 13 is a bone spoon: the bowl is very slightly hollowed; in fact, it is nearly flat. It was found in the excavation at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 14 is one side of the handle of a knife; the other half is wanting, but no doubt it corresponded with this in the rivet-holes and in the lines which run diagonally across. These lines were probably either for ornament or to afford a firmer grasp to the hand. They seem too small to have been used for thongs to bind the parts of the handle together; so that the security of the handle must have depended entirely on the rivets. The figure is drawn of the full size; but beneath will be seen a small figure with a dotted blade, showing how it was inserted: this is copied from a little sketch drawn on the card to which it is attached, by Mr. Akerman, who kindly superintended the excavations made at Caerwent by the local Society.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 15 was found in close proximity with Roman remains in the castle villa; but very strong opinions have been expressed that it is not of Roman but of mediæval date; and if so, it ought not to have been drawn under this class. Mr. Way evidently believes it not to be Roman; and both he and Mr. Franks, who subsequently examined it, consider it as a mediæval piece for playing at draughts: it appears to be made of walrus ivory.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 16, 17, 18, and 19 are counters, probably for a similar use, though of Roman date. Fig. 17 appears, however, to be inconveniently large for the purpose. Respecting these counters also, some doubts have been expressed as to their being Roman, but not to the same extent as in the last case; from their general appearance, however, I cannot but believe that they are of Roman date. There are also in the Museum one or two round flattened stones, doubtless also used as counters, and which may probably be more correctly called *calculi*.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 20 is an instrument of bone which may possibly have been a moulding-tool: it was found in the castle villa*.

J. J. jun.

* Amongst the objects in bone, or rather in horn, which are in the Museum, is one which has not been drawn, but which is well worthy of attention. It is a curious phallic amulet made out of the base of a stag's horn, and with holes bored behind in a slanting manner, for the purpose of attachment by strings. A portion of it had evidently been worked in a lathe. It was found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

METALLIC MATERIALS

(OBJECTS IN BRONZE, SILVER, AND LEAD.)

FIBULÆ AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

PLATE XXXI. figs. 1 to 15 are all fibulæ of different forms ; unless otherwise specified, their material is bronze.

Fig. 1 was found in the castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 2.—Found in the castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 3 is of inferior silver. Castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 4 was found in the Walks field.

The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7. Castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 8 was also found in the castle villa: it is composed of a central oval portion, with originally four small circular plates projecting from it opposite to each other; of these three only remain. The central portion presents a wry-mouthed visage, not very artistically chiselled. The little circles attached to the rim are ornamented in the centre with vitreous paste or enamel, of a lead-colour, or light dull blue, much decayed by time. This fibula was described in the 'Archæological Journal,' viii. 161; and the editor remarked that "several fibulæ, resembling this in fashion, have been found in England; but the central visage is a novelty." *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 9.—Fibula in the form of a serpent with its tail in its mouth.

This fibula has, by several antiquaries, been considered of comparatively late date; and if so, it ought not to have had a place in the present plate. All that can be said about it is, that it was found, together with Roman remains, in the excavation of the castle villa; but I am unable to say the exact depth or other circumstances under which it was discovered.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 10.—Found at Caerleon; the locality unknown. It bears some resemblance to that also found at Caerleon, and figured in the additions to Camden. It has once been ornamented with small portions of enamel.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 11.—Found in the Walks field.

J. E. L.

Figs. 12, 13, 14, 15, were all found in the castle grounds. The small figure under fig. 14 shows a side view of the upper part of the tongue, rather enlarged. Mr. Franks thinks it doubtful whether fig. 13 was actually Roman.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 16.—A hook for fastening the cloak, shown both in front and behind. Castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 17.—This fibula was described and figured in the 'Archæological Journal,' viii. 161. The material was by some mischance spoken of as bronze; but in reality it is of silver, though of the most inferior description. As the remarks made by the editor of the Journal on the style of its ornamentation are very interesting, they are here transcribed:—"A rectangular fibula of metal, of similar pierced work, was found in the remarkable deposit in Kelco Cave, near Settle, Yorkshire. Fibulæ of different type, ornamented with similar triforiated work, have repeatedly been noticed amongst Romano-British antiquities. The unique silver ornaments found during the construction of the Ely and Peterborough Railway appear to have been wrought with pierced patterns of this kind (Arch. Journal, v. 219). The same peculiar ornament appeared on two bow-shaped fibulæ found near Horsham, and in the collection of the late Frederick Dixon, Esq. Similar fibulæ, found with an interment at Sutton Courtney, were exhibited by Mr. Jesse King in the Museum of the Institute, during the Oxford meeting. The peculiar type of decorative design here seen, formed by a zigzag line with intervening compartments having an embattled appearance, deserves notice as partaking of an oriental character; but more especially on account of its conformity with a conventional ornament of the borders in illuminated MSS. of the eighth and subsequent century, produced by the school of designers which may be designated as the Hiberno-Saxon. The borders of the 'Durham Book,' date about 700, may suffice as an example. The like ornament occurs in early Irish sculpture, as also probably in metal-work."

Mr. W. D. Evans.

Fig. 18 is probably part of a bronze buckle: Mr. Franks doubts its being Roman. Fig. 19 is a small ring with a chain. Fig. 20 appears to have been a pair of ornaments somewhat similar to those which were appended to the mediæval chatelain. All these were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 21 may probably have been used for the same purpose. Fig. 22 is a pair of small tweezers. Fig. 23 may possibly have been some instrument of the toilet, or perhaps a stylus. The last three objects were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

PLATE XXXII. figs. 3 and 5 are two bronze buckles found in the castle villa; but Mr. Franks doubts their being Roman. Fig. 5 may possibly be one half of a buckle, like that drawn fig. 18, Plate XXXI. *J. J. jun.*

Chain.—Fig. 1 is a bronze chain found in the excavation made at Caerwent. Mr. Akerman, who kindly superintended the proceedings, thinks that it had probably been used for suspending a lamp. The pattern of this chain was very frequently used by the Romans: this will be seen by comparing the drawing of a gold chain found at Llandovey (*Arch. Journal*, vii. 174) with the present plate; and reference may also be made to an iron chain amongst the extraordinary collection of iron Roman remains found at Chesterford, by the Hon. R. C. Neville. It is drawn in Plate 3. fig. 32 of that series; and part, if not the whole of it, is of the same pattern (*Arch. Journal*, No. 49, page 6). *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

Armilla.—Fig. 2 is rather a handsome armlet, from the excavation at Caerwent. *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

Fig. 4 is one of two armlets which were found at Devauden Green, and are now in the Museum: they were given to Mr. Nicholl by the Rev. S. C. Prosser of Devauden. The one drawn is the more perfect of the two: it is formed entirely of twisted wire. *Iltyd Nicholl, Esq.*

Fig. 6 is an armlet from the Caerwent excavation. It is of solid metal, with grooves cut rather diagonally, so as to give the appearance of twisted wire. There are two notches or projections at one end, evidently meant to be used as means of fastening; but the opposite corresponding end is imperfect. *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

Fig. 7 is from the castle villa, and may probably have been an armilla, though, as it would have to be worn with the edge toward the arm or wrist, it would have been singularly uncomfortable. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 10 may have been the portion of a very slender armilla, or perhaps of a finger-ring: it was found at Caerwent. *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

BRONZE AND SILVER OBJECTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Fig. 8 is a bronze stud or boss, the use of which is not apparent. The metal is very thin and slight. It was found in the excavation at Caerwent. *Rev. Freke Lewis.*

Fig. 9. A very small silver hook, also from Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

PLATE XXXIII. figs. 1, 2, and 5 are bosses or studs ornamented with faces. The two first are well executed; the last is grotesque. In a late letter respecting these small bronze ornaments, Mr. King remarks that "similar little masks appear to have been connected several in a set by long chains, so as to adorn the breast and shoulders of the soldier, like the *phaleræ* of the more wealthy, where similar masks occur in gold or calcedony and amethyst." These *phaleræ* are shown very distinctly on the sculpture of M. Cælius at Bonn, of which a woodcut is given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. ii. page 141.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

Figs. 3 and 4 are articles for the toilet. Similar instruments have been found in London, coupled with tweezers, &c.* Fig. 6 is a tolerably well executed figure of a panther—a well-known bacchanalian symbol. Fig. 8 may have been intended for the same animal; but, being imperfect, it is difficult to determine. Fig. 7 is a bronze pin or stud, with a head of greenish-coloured glass.

All these were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 9 is a very well executed figure of a goat: it was found in a field near the Broadway.

Mr. Thos. Watkins.

Fig. 10 may have been the termination of a bronze necklace.

Found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 11.—This very elegant relic was dug up at Bulmore by Mr. Jones: it is the figure of a dog's head and shoulders in bronze, and has formed a most ornamental handle of some instrument, probably of a steel, from the iron portion having been square. The workmanship is exceedingly good; and fortunately it is in a state of very fair preservation. The blade has gone to decay; but a mass of earth and pebbles was conglomerated by the ferruginous matter.

A bronze handle of a knife or dagger, also in the form of a dog's head, but by no means so elegant, has been dug up at York†.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

Figs. 12 and 13 Mr. Franks considers as the bronze handles of iron keys, and fig. 14 as the bronze handle or termination of an iron bolt. Fig. 15, he thinks, is undoubtedly a spout of mediæval age; but it certainly

* Roman London, by C. Roach Smith, Esq., plate xxxiii. figs. 8, 11.

† Eburacum, by the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, pl. 17. fig. 14.

was found together with Roman remains ; and this fact shows the necessity of great caution in determining the age of antiquities from the localities in which they were found. Figs. 16 and 17 are bronze nails. Figs. 19, 20, and 21 are bronze pins. The whole of these objects were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 18 is a small stay nail of bronze, found in the excavation at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

PLATE XXXIV. figs. 1 and 2 may have been portions of bronze harness. They were found in the castle villa, with Roman remains ; but Mr. Franks thinks it very doubtful whether they ought to be considered Roman.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 3 is a bronze bell, not in a good state of preservation, but still showing the hook on which the tongue was fastened : it was found very near the bath in the Roman villa, near the castle mound, which will hereafter be described ; and Mr. King has directed my attention to the following passage from Martial, showing that bells were used to announce to the public that the baths were ready :—

“ Redde pilam : sonat æs thermarum ; ludere pergis ?
Virgine vis sola lotus abire domum ”*.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 4.—A pair of bronze shears, found in the excavation at the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 5.—A pair of shears, made of very hard bronze, in good preservation, and still retaining much of their elasticity. They must originally have opened wider in the middle part than at present, as otherwise the cutting-edges would not have come in contact : the two sides, in fact, are now not even ; they probably have been bent when buried in the ruins.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 6.—Bronze pliers, found in an excavation made several years ago in the Priory garden, by the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. : they are beautifully preserved ; even the file-marks usually made near the points, to secure a better hold, are still distinct.

The late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart.

Figs. 7 and 8 are *styli* for writing on waxen tablets. These instruments were pointed at one end ; and at the other they had a spade-like termination,

* Martial, lib. xiv. ep. 163.

to smooth the wax in case erasure were necessary: hence the expression 'vertere stylum,' to alter or to erase what was written, as in Horace*:—

"Sæpe stylum vertas, iterum quæ digna legi sunt
Scripturus."

Fig. 7 was found in the excavation at the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 8 was discovered in the exploration at Caerwent.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 9 has somewhat the appearance of a stylus, though probably it was for other uses. Mr. Roach Smith, in his 'Roman London' (plate xxxvi. fig. 6), has figured an instrument almost identical, and thinks that this and other similar implements were used for various purposes in the arts. The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, in his 'Eburacum,' has also figured a very similar instrument (pl. xvii. fig. 12), which he considers as belonging to the toilet; and Mr. Wright, in 'The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' page 344, has given a woodcut of one very nearly the same as that in the Caerleon Museum, and thinks that it is probably a ligula; if so, it must have been employed for taking small portions of perfumes or colours from the narrow-necked bottles.

It was found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 10 and 11 are the heads of two bronze nails: they seem to have been turned in a lathe, and are hollow above; the remains of the pins, which seem to have been of iron, are still visible.

Found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 12 is an ornament of yellowish bronze. It was found by the late Mrs. Pritchard at a considerable depth in her garden: it probably formed part of a candelabrum.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 13 is a stay or handle for some small object. Fig. 14 is a portion of a folding balance. Similar instruments are drawn in Mr. Roach Smith's 'Roman London,' plate xxxviii. figs. 10 and 13. Both these were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

KEYS, SPOONS, &c.

PLATE XXXV. figs. 1 to 7 are keys of various forms, all in bronze.

Fig. 1 was found in a field near Belmont, about a quarter of a mile from Caerleon. A key, somewhat similar, is drawn in Mr. Shortt's 'An-

* Sat. i. x. 72.

tiquities of Exeter' *, and there are also one or two amongst those given by Montfaucon which bear a slight resemblance to it. It is very evident that some person has been doing an injury to this key by an ineffectual search after further openings for the wards; it is, however, drawn with all its defects. The bronze has so far changed that only the very centre has the bright metallic appearance remaining: nearly the whole is turned into a soft *æruugo*, which may be readily cut with a knife. It was given by Miss Hall, of Belmont, to *The late Mrs. Pritchard.*

Figs. 2 to 7 were all found in the castle-villa excavation. Mr. Franks, notwithstanding the locality, considers No. 5 as mediæval; and it must be confessed that appearances are against its being Roman, though made apparently of bronze. Fig. 7, he informs me, is the bolt of a lock: there are several specimens almost exactly similar in the British Museum. The rest are keys of various forms.

Fig. 8 is a small spoon. Fig. 9 is a ligula or spoon, of a very elongated form. This has been drawn and described in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. viii. p. 160, where the editor seems to think it in a measure suited to answer the purposes of a surgical probe; he also mentions that "some antiquaries have supposed them intended to collect the tears of mourners, and drop them into the lachrymatory. See one represented in the 'Cabinet de Ste. Geneviève,' pl. ii." Mr. Roach Smith, in his 'Roman London' (pl. xxxvi.), has drawn a great variety of these implements, and (p. 138) says, "They appear to have been used for unguents and other preparations kept in the long-necked ampullæ and other bottles. Two of the same kind were in a metal case, with a box of colours and a variety of implements and glass bottles, discovered in the grave of a female painter near Fontenay (Vendée); and as the whole of the minor objects clearly appertained to the profession of the defunct, the spoons were doubtless used for extracting liquids from the bottles, for mixing and preparing the colours, in which processes the oblong terminations were probably also of service." This very interesting extract seems to prove the uses to which at least some of the ligulæ were applied. Fig. 10 is also a spoon of a peculiar shape, not quite so commonly found as those before described. A spoon of very similar form is drawn and described in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. vi. p. 16. It was found at Chesterford. All these were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 11 was described and figured in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol.

* Plate 9, fig. 5.

viii. p. 160. The remarks made upon it by the editor were as follows:—It is “an object believed to be unique amongst Roman antiquities found in Britain. It is a foot-rule of bronze: the hinged point is so fixed by rust that the rule cannot be opened to its full length; but the half measures a little more than 5 inches and eight-tenths, so that when extended the rule would exactly correspond with the Roman foot of 11·604 inches. There is a stay at the back, turning on a pivot, with two notches on the edge to receive two studs on the opposite limb, so as to render the rule stiff, and prevent its closing when extended for use. An original bronze *regula*, precisely similar to this, was found in a mason’s shop at Pompeii; one side was graduated in 12, and the other in 16 parts. Graduated rules appear on certain sepulchral tablets represented with the compasses, chisels, and other tools.”

It was found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

RINGS, &c.

PLATE XXXV. fig. 12 is a simple bronze ring, without any stone, but the shape of which is far from inelegant.

Fig. 13 is a ring of debased silver, found in the Broadway: the stone, a red jasper, is not quite perfect. Mr. King considers the subject to be Mars with a helmet in his hand: a front figure of it is given fig. 14.

The late Mrs. Pritchard.

Fig. 15 is the impression in wax of a nicolo set in a ring, also of debased silver, in the possession of Mr. W. D. Jenkins, of Caerleon. It represents Venus Victrix. Mr. King informs me that coins with the same figure appear not to be uncommon; in fact, a third brass of Carausius, plated with silver, and bearing this type, is in the possession of Mr. Jenkins. They have all, probably, been taken from a statue still preserved in the Florentine Museum.

W. D. Jenkins, Esq.

Fig. 16 is an electrotype in gold of an engraved stone found at Caerleon, and now in the possession of Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., of Tredunnoch. It originally belonged to his uncle, Wm. Nicholl, Esq., of Caerleon, commonly called Mr. Nicholl of Tredunnoch. Mr. Hawkins informs me that the stone is of a deep-blue colour, probably a lapis lazuli. It represents Hercules strangling the Nemæan lion. It is here drawn double the actual size.

Chas. Hawkins, Esq.

PLATE L. fig. 3 is an impression in wax from a nicolo engraved with the

figure of a dolphin, now in the possession of T. J. King, Esq., one of the engineers of the South Wales Railway : it was found, many years ago, in the Broadway, by his father, Mr. King of Newport*. *T. J. King, Esq.*

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS IN BRONZE, &c.

Amongst this class of bronze objects is one which, if correctly interpreted, may probably be considered one of the most singular of all that have been found at Caerleon. It has for years been in the Museum, but, from some cause or other, it has not attracted the notice of those able to estimate the value of such objects. A short time since, however, it was laid before Mr. King for his opinion, when he immediately pronounced it an object of great rarity. It will be seen, from the figure in the supplementary plate of Roman remains (XXXVII. fig. 2), that it is nearly a solid mass of bronze, cast into the shape of a leaf; it has a spike or projection of bronze behind, and it has been attached to something by a mass of lead, part of which still remains firmly fixed to the bronze. The leaf is hollowed out in some measure on the back, probably either to save the bronze, which was expensive, or for a more secure attachment of the lead. The drawing is of the actual size. Mr. King conjectures it to have been the stop at the end of a word or sentence in an inscription of large size, which had the letters formed of bronze let into the stone, and secured by lead. To substantiate this opinion, he remarks especially on the peculiar Roman character or form of the leaf; and he says, with great truth, that it is totally distinct from anything which would be formed in later times for similar purposes. In fact, we have only to refer to some of the inscriptions found at Caerleon to see the identity, or all but the identity, of form. The stop between the centurial mark and the name *Paetini* in the inscription Plate II. fig. 1, and also that between the D and the M in Plate VI. fig. 2, may be cited as cases in point, and certainly seem to bear out Mr. King's idea. The great size of the inscription required is the only point which seems to militate against the theory; but it is well known that the Romans frequently made their stops, or flourishes, very large in proportion to the letters. If the inscription and stop in Plate II. fig. 1, were drawn of proportionate size to the bronze leaf or stop, the letters would be nearly 9 inches high; but if the same course were taken with the inscription

* Amongst the objects found in the castle grounds by the late John Jenkins, jun., Esq., and now in the possession of his family, is a small ancient paste of a deep-blue colour, somewhat like lapis lazuli, which evidently has been originally set in a ring; it bears a rude figure, which Mr. King informs me is intended for Hyems, who is generally represented as a man carrying a hare in one hand, and with the other holding a stick over his shoulder, on which is slung a bundle of game.

Plate VI. fig. 2, the letters would not be more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 inches high. Even if the letters were 9 inches high, as on the first of these suppositions, their magnificent size need not lead us to consider the theory as too fanciful. Inscriptions in many cases consisted of but few words, and, if placed high up on the pediment of a building, would actually have required the letters to be of this size in order to be legible from below. It is certain that sometimes bronze letters were used in dedicatory inscriptions. Mr. King refers to that on the façade of the "maison carrée" at Nismes; in this case, however, the letters were not let into the stone, but affixed to the marble by nails, and the inscription was actually deciphered by the holes which had been bored in the stone to receive them. Mr. Franks, who has subsequently seen this leaf, quite agrees with Mr. King's determination of this singular relic, and has kindly pointed out that there is the slight appearance of a line halfway up the sides; and this may possibly indicate that the bronze was not let into the stone to an even surface, or what is technically called "flush," but must have projected in some degree, which would make the letters more effective when seen from a distance.

PLATE XXXVII. fig. 8 is a singular but rather indefinitely shaped mass of lead, found at a considerable depth, together with many other Roman remains, in the field in front of the Priory. The labourer who found it states that within it there was an appearance of corroded iron. It may possibly have been a *weight*, the iron forming the handle. In the same excavation were found the pieces of a red mortarium before mentioned, joined with leaden wire; and also one or two pieces of lead, like the over-runnings of a small casting: so that the place may have been the site of a plumber's shop.

J. E. L.

PLATE XXXVII. fig. 3, though not of metal, may yet perhaps be best described under this head, as in all probability it is a mould for casting ornaments in bronze, silver, or gold. At first sight, there is something in its appearance not quite like Roman art; but as it was found in the excavation of the castle villa, with Roman remains, and the wheel-like ornaments do certainly bear some resemblance to many of those on Roman sculpture (see Plate I. fig. 1), it may probably be considered as Roman, or at any rate Roman British. The channels for the melted metal, and the holes for the escape of air (a very necessary arrangement in all moulds for casting metals), are very apparent.

Mr. King has pointed out to me a passage in Pliny's Natural History*,

* Lib. xxxiv. cap. 8: "Quantum ea res differentiae afferat, in Gallia maxime sentitur, ubi inter lapides candefactos funditur."

which says that in Gaul it was the custom to cast metals in heated stones. This is a singular illustration of the stone now under consideration.

J. J. jun.

Amongst the objects of bronze in the Museum which have not been considered worth drawing, are a very small cylindrical box, the handle of a "skillet," and several other small pieces of bronze, the use of which it is difficult to discover.

OBJECTS OF IRON.

PLATE XXXV. fig. 17, and Plate XXXVI. figs. 1 to 18, are all instruments of iron, found in the excavation at Caerwent. In most of the figures the drawings speak for themselves: knives, hooks, and nails cannot fail to be recognized. Fig. 8, as Mr. King remarks, may probably have been a steel. Fig. 18 appears to have been an arrow-head. The size of the objects in this plate are as follows:—Fig. 1, 9 inches. Fig. 2, 4 inches. Fig. 3, 8 inches. Fig. 4, 6 inches. Fig. 5, 7 inches. Fig. 6, 3 inches. Fig. 7, 5 inches. Fig. 8, 9 inches. Fig. 9, full size. Figs. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, about half-size. Fig. 17, 5 inches. Fig. 18, 3 inches.

Rev. Freke Lewis.

Fig. 19, which is from the line of the ancient wall on the east side of Isca, was discovered in digging a drain about two years ago. It will be seen, from the sketch, that it is the socket for the hinge of a door: it is strengthened by being made with six rays, each of which is thicker towards the extremity, bent downwards at the end at right angles, and leaded into the stones which supported it. Mr. Way, on his late visit to Caerleon, considered the socket as much too small to carry a gate of any magnitude; so that it may have merely formed part of a turnstile leading to the walls from the inside. Whatever it may have been, it is a curious relic; and it is fortunate that it was preserved. Each of the rays is about 9 inches from the central hole, bent down at the end about two inches.

Mr. William Thomas.

Amongst other objects in iron found at Caerleon, are some large and heavy bars from the castle villa; they are nearly eaten through with rust, and the use to which they were applied cannot now be ascertained: one of them is 5 feet 6 inches long, 3 inches thick, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

J. J. jun.

CATALOGUE OF COINS FOUND AT CAERLEON AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

ARRANGED BY THE REV. C. W. KING, M.A.

In the list of coins which I prepared in the year 1845, the various small collections then in the place were given separately. As many of these coins are now in the Museum, it has been deemed advisable in the present catalogue to combine the whole of those which have been found in the district in one list, distinguishing with an asterisk those which have been deposited in the Museum. Where no locality is mentioned, it is to be understood that the coins were found at Caerleon.

CLAVDIVS	1 B	Rev. Equestrian figure on a triumphal arch; CLAVDIVS DRVSVS.
NERO	Gold	Obv. IMP NERO CAES AVGVSTVS. Rev. Jupiter seated holding the thunderbolt; IV- PITER CVSTOS.
VESPASIAN	Silver (plated)	Rev. a bull; underneath, COS.
	Silver	Figure on a column; TR POT.
	Silver	Seated figure; COS ITER TR POT. 2
	Silver	Figure standing with trophy; COS XIII.
	Silver	Sow with pigs; underneath, IMP.
	Silver (plated)	Victory on a prow; PON . . . TR P COS II.
	2 B	Reverse effaced.
	Silver	Victory on a prow; PON MAX . . . COS VI.
	1 B	SPQR OB CIVES SERVATOS, in a wreath.
	2 B	FORT
	2 B	Fortuna standing; FORTVNAE REDVCI.
	2 B	FIDES PVBLICA.
	2 B	Goddess standing . . . PVBLICA.
	2 B	Reverse effaced.
	* Silver (plated)	Reverse effaced. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	An eagle; S. C. <i>Mr. Thos. Powell.</i>
	* 2 B	Eagle on globe. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	AEQVITAS AVGVST <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	Silver	The goddess Pax seated; COS ITER TR POT.
TITVS	* 1 B	Female figure seated; SALVS AVGVSTA.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* Silver	TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII PP.
		<i>Rev. H. P. Edwards.</i>
	* 1 B	Emperor standing, in his hand a globe on which is a Victory; ROMA
		<i>The late Sir D. Mackworth, Bart.</i>
	* 1 B	(Fides publica.) (Penhow.) <i>Mr. Elijah Farnelo.</i>
DOMITIAN	* 2 B	The emperor standing, holding the parazonium; AVGVSTI <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 1 B	VIRTVS AVGVSTI. (New Gaol, Usk.)
		<i>W. H. Nicholl, Esq.</i>
	Silver	Pegasus; COS IIII.
	2 B	MONETA AVGVSTI.
	2 B	Military figure; VIRTVTI AVGVSTI.

NERVA	* 1 B . . . . .	..... AVGVSTI SC <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	Silver (plated)	AEQVITAS AVGVSTI.
	2 B . . . . .	..... SPES.
	1 B	Fortuna? standing; legend illegible.
TRAJAN	* 2 B	Head radiated; Rev. Seated figure of Abundantia; TR POT COS III.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Head radiated; Rev. Annona standing, before her the medius with ears of corn; behind, a prow; SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Head radiated; Rev. Female figure standing; PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI SPQR.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Victory, in her hand a shield with illegible inscription; SC.; legend effaced.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 1 B	A German captive seated in a mournful attitude before a trophy; SC. in exergue; legend effaced.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	Silver	Figure seated on arms; underneath, DACIA.
	Silver	PONT MAX TR POT COS II.
	1 B	The emperor crowned by a Victory; SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI PP.
	1 B	River god under an arch; SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI.
	1 B	Reverse effaced.
	2 B	Victory inscribing VIC DAC on a shield . . . OPTIMO PRINC.
	2 B	PROVIDENTIA AVG 2
	Silver	PONT MAX TR POT COS II.
HADRIAN	Silver	MONETA AVG.
	A large brass	medallion, probably of this emperor, but much defaced, having on the reverse two temples.
	1 B	Figure of Spes.
	1 B	Figure sacrificing.
	1 B	Seated figure; LIBER.
	1 B	Emperor seated, shaking hands with a female figure; underneath, ADVENTVS AVG.
	2 B	The emperor sacrificing; COS III.
	Silver	SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI; beneath ALIM ITAL.
	1 B	Figure sacrificing.
	* 1 B	Emperor seated on a platform, with two attendants; figure mounting the steps; LIBERALTAS. (Caerwent.) <i>Mrs. Jos. Davies.</i>
	1 B	Libertas seated, holding an olive branch; LIBERTAS PVBLICA. (The finest large brass ever found at Caerleon.)
	2 B	Figure of Britannia, much defaced; in the exergue, BRITANNIA.
	Gold	SECVRITAS AVG.
ANTONINVS PIVS	* 1 B	Fortune standing, holding a rudder; TR POT XIX COS III. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	2 B	Female figure with arms extended; TR . . . COS III.
	* 2 B	Minerva Promachus; S.C. in the field.
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Soldier advancing, bearing a trophy; PONTIF. TR P III COS III. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Abundantia standing; S.C. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>

ANTONINVS PIVS.	2 B . . . . .	... COS IIII.
	* Silver	Annona standing; COS IIII. <i>Rev. H. P. Edwards.</i>
	2 B	Head of Aurelius; AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII.
	2 B	A Briton seated on rocks, holding a legionary standard; BRITANNIA. (In bad condition.)
	Silver	A Briton seated on rocks holding a legionary standard; AVRELIVS CAES AVG.
	Silver	Figuro sacrificing.
	Silver	Pallas walking to the right; AVG PM TR P XVI.
	2 B	Seated figure . . . COS IIII.
	2 B	Figure of Abundance; PM TR POT.
	1 B	Figure in a tunic to the left, on the head a mural crown, and holding one forth; before him a mound, on which is a crescent surmounted by a star; beneath, COS II; around, CAPPADOCIA.
	1 B	Fortune with her attributes sacrificing; TR POT COS III DES IIII.
	Gold.	The emperor standing, holding a globe; COS IIII.
	Silver	Mausoleum; DIVO PIO.
	* 1 B . . . . .	... DIVO PIO. <i>Mrs. Trevor Williams.</i>
	* 1 B	Two figures on a platform; one below. (Caerwent.) <i>Mrs. Jos. Davies;</i>
	2 B	Figure seated on rocks, holding a standard. BRITANNIA.
FAVSTINA (mater)	Silver	Temple; CONSECRATIO.
AVRELIVS CAESAR	1 B	Reverse effaced. 2
M. ANTONINVS	Silver	Eagle on a pile; CONSECRATIO.
	1 B	Figure of Salus.
FAVSTINA (filia)	Silver	Standing figure; PVDICITIA.
	1 B	PIETAS AVG.
	1 B	Hygeia seated; SALVS AVG. (Has been a very fine coin.)
	2 B	A crescent and three stars.
	* 2 B	Figure of the empress standing, supporting an infant on her outstretched hand; FECVNDITAS. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Female figure standing, probably the same type. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
LVCIVS VERVS	2 B	Female figure standing; legend effaced.
	* 2 B	Fortune standing; legend illegible. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
LVCILLA	1 B	Female figure holding a globe; VENVS.
	1 B	Venus seated, holding a Victory in right hand; VENVS.
COMMODVS	* 1 B	Liberty standing, holding in her hand the pileus; LIBERTAS AVG . . . IMP II COS III. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	Silver	Heracles and trophy; HERCVLI ROMANO AVG.
	Silver	MARTI PAC PM TR P XIII COS V PP.
	1 B	Female figure sacrificing.
SEVERVS	* Silver	A trophy; two Parthian captives seated below; PART MAX PM TR PVI. (Caerwent.) <i>The late Joseph Davies, Esq.</i>
	Silver	MONETA AVG.
	Silver	VICT PART.
	Silver	VOTA SVSCEPTA XX.
	Silver	Astarte seated upon her lion; INDVLGENTIA AVG; in the exergue, IN CARTH.

SEVERVS	Silver	Trophy; PART MAX PM TR PX.
	Silver	Victory holding a shield; . . . COS II PP.
	Silver	Standing figure; . . . COS II. PP.
	Silver	Trophy; INVICTO IMP.
	2 B	Reverse effaced.
	Silver (plated)	Seated figure; TRP XVIII COS III PP.
	Silver (plated)	The emperor standing; FVNDATOR PACIS.
JVLIA	Silver	PIETAS PVBLICA.
	Silver (plated)	PIETAS PVBLICA.
	Silver	Vesta standing; VESTAE.
	3 B	Goddess standing; legend illegible (Rare, but in bad condition.)
ANTONINVS } Caracalla }	* Large Silver .	Radiated head; Rev. Sol standing. PM TRI P XVIII COS III PP. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	Silver	Figure running to the left; PM TR PII COS II PP.
	Silver	Seated figure; PONTIF TR P VIII COS II.
	Silver	FELICITAS AVGG.
	Silver	MARTI PROPVGNATORI.
	Silver (base) .	Rev. effaced.
	Silver (plated)	LIBERALITAS AVGVSTI.
	Silver	Minerva standing; in her right hand a Victory; behind, a trophy; MINER VICTRIX.
	Silver	Mars Gradivus, carrying a trophy; PONT MAX TR PX COS II.
	Silver	
GETA	2 B	Several figures seated on a platform.
	3 B	Minerva standing to the left, with shield and spear; PONTIF COS.
	2 B	Seated figure . . . COS II PP.
	Silver	Geta standing by the side of a trophy (<i>Principi</i>) IVVENTVS.
MACRINVS	Silver	ANNONA AVG.
ELAGABALVS . . . *	Silver	SACERD DEI SOLIS ELAGAB (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
JULIA MAESA . . .	Silver (plated)	ANNONA AVG.
J. MAMMAEA . . . *	* Silver . . . . .	. . . . PVDICITIA. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver (plated)	Vesta standing, holding the Palladium; VESTA. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
J. SOAEMIAS . . . *	* Silver (plated)	Vesta standing. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* Silver	Venus seated; before her, Cupid; VENVS CAELESTIS. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
ALEXANDER } SEVERVS }	Silver (large size).	Head radiated; SALVS AVGVSTI.
	2 B	The emperor sacrificing.
	Silver	VIRTVS AVG.
	* Silver	ANNONA AVG. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	IOVI STATORI. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
GORDIAN *	* Silver	MARS PROPVG. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	IOVI STATORI. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver . . . . .	. . . . . PTR (Caerwent.) <i>The late Jos. Davies, Esq.</i>
	Silver	AEQVITAS AVGG.
	1 B	VICTORIA AVG.
PHILIPPVS (Sen.) . *	1 B	Female figure between a lion and a bull; PM . . ; underneath, AN III.
	* Silver	Rome seated on a globe; ROMAE AETERNAE. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	PMTRPII COS PP. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	ADVENTVS AVGG. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	VIRTVS EXERCITVS. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>

PHILIPPVS (Sen.)	1 B	Victory running, with palm and wreath; VICTORIA AVG.	
PHILIPPVS (Junior).	Silver	An elk; SAECVLARES AVGG; in exergue, III. (Caerwent.)	<i>The late Jos. Davies, Esq.</i>
	Silver (base) .	PRINCIPI IVVENT.	
	* Silver	PRINCIPI IVVENT. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
MARCIA OTACILIA. }	* Silver	PVDICITIA AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
	* Silver	IVNO CONSERVAT. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
DECIVS TRAJANVS }	* Silver	PAX AVGVSTI. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA }	* Silver	PVDICITIA AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
	* Silver	The goddess standing; PVDICITIA AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	The same type, but the goddess sitting. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
GALLVS TREBONIANVS }	* Silver	FELICITAS PVB. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
VOLVSIANVS . . .	* Silver	VIRTVS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	Silver	PM TRP III COS II. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
AEMILIANVS . . .	* Silver	VIRTVS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
VALERIANVS (Sen.) }	* Silver	ORIENS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	IOVI CONSERVA. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	FIDES MILITVM. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	Silver	FELICITAS AVGG.	
VALERIANVS (Jun.) }	* Silver	IOVI CRESCENTI. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	IOVI CRESCENTI. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
GALLIENVS	Silver	Trophy and two captives; GERMANICVS MAX.	
	3 B	Rev. effaced.	
	* 3 B	PROVI AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	ORIENS AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* Silver	VIRTVS AVGG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* Silver	GERMANICVS MAXI. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	* 3 B	Stag; IOVI CONS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Mrs. Jos. Davies.</i>
	* 3 B	Capricorn; NEPTVNO CONS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Mrs. Jos. Davies.</i>
	* 3 B	RITAS AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Mrs. Jos. Davies.</i>
	* 3 B	VBERITAS AVG; in the field ☉. (Usk.)	<i>W. H. Nicholl, Esq.</i>
SALONINA	* Silver	Figure of Venus Cælestis. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
	* 3 B	VENVS VI.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* Silver	The goddess standing in a shrine, holding her veil above her head; DEAE SEGETIAE. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	Silver	A torch-bearing goddess (Diana), standing within a shrine; legend illegible; perhaps DEAE LVCIFERAE.	
	* Silver	VENVS FELIX. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. M. Steel.</i>
	Silver (base).	Venus seated; VENVS.	
POSTVMVS	* 3 B	PAX AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Mrs. Jos. Davies.</i>

POSTVMVS.	* Billon	PAX AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* Billon	SECVRITAS.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* Billon	COS IIII. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* Billon	MONETA AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* Billon	HERC DEVSONIENSI. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
VICTORINVS	* Billon	PM TRP CONS III. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	IOVI VICTORI. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	3 B	The emperor standing holding a globe; SAE- CVLI FELICITAS.	
	3 B	PAX AVG.	
	* 3 B	PAX AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L. . 4</i>
	* 3 B	INVICTVS. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L. . 3</i>
	* 3 B	PIETAS AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L. . 3</i>
	* 3 B	PROVID AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	VIRTVS AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	SALVS AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L. . 3</i>
TETRICVS (Sen.).	3 B	PAX AVG.	
	3 B	Reverse effaced.	<i>2</i>
	* 3 B	LAETITIA AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	PAX AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L. . 2</i>
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	PAX AVG. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
	* 3 B	LAETITIA AVGG.	<i>Mrs. Shaw.</i>
	3 B	Figure standing.	
	3 B	Figure standing.	
TETRICVS (Junior) *	3 B	HILARITAS AVGG.	
	3 B	Hope standing; SPES AVG.	
	3 B	A curious barbarian imitation of this type.	
	3 B	Reverse effaced.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	3 B	Figure of Spes.	
	3 B	Victory; COMES AVGG.	
	3 B	SPES AVGG.	
CLAVDIVS GOTHI- CVS }	3 B	Mars standing.	
	3 B	IOVI STATORI.	
	3 B	Rev. effaced.	
	3 B	Altar; CONSECRATIO.	
	3 B	Eagle; CONSECRATIO.	
	3 B	Reverse effaced	<i>2</i>
	3 B	Military figure.	
	* 3 B	VIRTVS AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	FIDES MILITVM. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	ANNONA AVG. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
QVINTILLVS	* 3 B . . . . .	. . . . TVS AVG.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced.	<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	IOVI VICT. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	SPES PVBLICA. (Forest of Dean.)	<i>J. E. L.</i>
	* 3 B	PRINC IV. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* 3 B	VIRTVS MILITVM. (Caerwent.)	<i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	Billon	Securitas standing, leaning against a cippus; SE- CVRITAS AVG; in the field XI.	
	3 B	The sun in a quadriga; SOLI INVICTO.	
	* 3 B	HERCVL PACIF. (Glen Usk.)	<i>Mrs. Herbert Mackworth.</i>
DIOCLETIAN	3 B	A temple; ROMAE AETERNAE.	
	3 B	Peace standing; PAX AVGGG; in the field SP; in the exergue C; a rare coin, being minted by Carausius, and of his peculiar fabrique.	

MAXIMIANVS. . . .	2 B	The genius of Rome standing; GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.	
GALERIVS.	2 B	Genius standing; GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.	
CARAVSIVS *	3 B	Female figure holding a branch; PAX AVG.	
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq. . 6</i>	
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced.	
	3 B	Female figure holding a branch; in the field SE; exergue MLXXI.	
	3 B	The same figure; in the field C.	
	3 B	The same figure; in the field BF; exergue MLXXI.	
	3 B	Peace standing; PAX AVG; in the field BE; in the exergue MLXXI. (An unusually perfect coin.)	
	3 B	The same figure; exergue ML.	
	* 3 B	Victory running to the left; VICTORIA.	
		<i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	Silver	Emperor on horseback; ADVE underneath, RSP.	
	3 B	Bull GVI.	
	3 B	PAX AVG	4
	3 B	Reverse effaced.	2
	3 B	Military figure; VIRTVS AVG.	
	3 B	LAETITIA AVG	2
	3 B (plated) with silver .	Figure of Venus, exactly similar to that on Mr. W. D. Jenkins's signet, resting one arm on a column, and holding a globe in the other hand; VENVS VI. . . .	
	3 B	Victory to the right, with palm and wreath; COMES AVGGG.	
	* 3 B	PAX AVG. (Cacrwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis. . . 2</i>	
	3 B	Warrior wearing a Phrygian (or Saxon) cap, armed with spear and round buckler, advancing to the charge, apparently one of his Frankish auxiliaries; VIRTVS AVG; in the field SP; exergue MLXXI (a rare and most interesting type.)	
ALLECTVS *	3 B	PROVIDENTIA AVG.	
	3 B	Galley; VIRTVS AVG.	
	3 B	Female figure; PROVID DEOR.	
	* 3 B	Female figure holding a branch; PAX AVG; in the field SA. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	* 3 B	VIRTVS AVG. (Cacrwent.) <i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>	
	3 B	Galley; LAETITIA AVG; in the exergue Q (this type is unusually well executed and perfect; found at Cacrwent).	
	3 B	Peace standing; in the field SA; exergue ML.	
MAXIMIAN	2 B	GENIO POPVLI ROMANI	3
	3 B (plated with silver).	SALVS AVGG.	
GALERIVS.	3 B	GENIO. POP ROM.	2
LICINIVS.	3 B	GENIO POP ROM.	
	3 B	SOLI INVICTO COMITI	2
	3 B	IOVI CONSERVATORI.	
CONSTANTIVS. . .	2 B	GENIO POP ROM.	
CONSTANTINVS. .	3 B	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS	3
	3 B	PROVIDENTIAE AVGG.	
	3 B	VOT XX in a wreath; CONSTANTINI MAX AVG.	
	3 B	Two Victories holding a shield inscribed VOT V.	
	3 B	The sun standing; SOLI INVICTO COMITI	2

CONSTANTINVS . . .	3 B	Victory running to the left; VICTORIA SAR- MATICA.	
	3 B	Two soldiers; GLORIA EXERCITVS	5
	3 B	The same reverse; monogram of Christ in the standard.	
	3 B	Wreath with VOT XX; around, DN CONSTAN- TINI MAX AVG.	2
	3 B	Two Victories holding a shield with VOT XX.	
	3 B	SARMATIA DEVICTA.	
	* 3 B	SOLI INVICTO COMITI; in the exergue PLON. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	2
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS. (Hendrew Farm.) <i>J. J. jun.</i>	
	* 3 B	DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG VOT XX. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	2
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	
	* 3 B	GENIO POP ROM. (Monmouth Castle.) <i>The late Thos. Dyke, Esq.</i>	
	* 3 B	Reverse effaced. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS	6
	3 B	Sol standing: SOLI INVICTO COMITI; in the field SF; exergue LN.	
	3 B	Mars standing; MARTI CONSERVATORI.	
	3 B	The head helmeted; Rev. Two Victories crown- ing an altar; VICTORIAE	
CRISPVS	* 3 B	Altar; BEATA TRANQVILLITAS PLON in exergue. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	
	3 B	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT XI.	
HELENA	3 B	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE.	
FAVSTA	3 B	SPES REIPVBLICAE.	
CONSTANTINVS } (junior). }	* 3 B . . . . .	. . . . EXERC (Christian Monogram.) <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	* 3 B	Two soldiers; GLORIA EXERCITVS. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	3
	* 3 B	Head radiated; Rev. altar; BEATA TRAN- QVILLITAS; in exergue PLON. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	3 B	PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.	
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS. (Hendrew.) <i>J. J. jun.</i>	
CONSTANS	3 B	Two Victories; VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG	3
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers with lab- rum; in the centre M. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	3 B	Victory with shield and spear, as in the coins of this period; CONSTANTINOPOLIS: no legend.	
	3 B	VICTORIAE DD NN.	2
	3 B	The emperor in a galley, steered by Victory; FEL TEMP REPARATIO.	2
	3 B	Phoenix; FEL TEMP REPARATIO.	
	3 B	Soldier dragging a captive; behind an arch; FEL TEMP REPARATIO.	
	* 3 B	VICTORIAE DD AVGG. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>	
	* 2 B	FEL TEMP REPARATIO. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>	
	* 3 B	VICTORIAE DD AVGG. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	
	* 3 B	SECVRITAS REIPVB. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	
	* 3 B	FEL TEMP REP. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>	

CONSTANS	3 B	Two soldiers supporting the labarum, containing the Christian monogram, which is of large size; GLORIA EXERCITVS 2
CONSTANTIVS. . . . *	3 B	Warrior dragging a captive; in his hand a labarum with Christian monogram; GLORIA EXERCITVS. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS: (Hendrew Farm.) <i>J. J. jun.</i>
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* 3 B	Rev. effaced. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* 2 B	The emperor in a galley steered by Victory. (St. Bride's.) <i>Miss Parker.</i>
	* Silver	VOTIS XXX MVLTVS XXXX; in the exergue P CON. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* Silver	VOTIS XXX MVLTVS XXXX; in the exergue S CON. (Cleeve Prior†.) <i>Thos. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
	3 B	GLORIA EXERCITVS 2
	3 B	VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG NN.
	3 B (large size)	The emperor in a galley steered by Victory; FEL TEMP REPARATIO; in the field on both sides A.
	3 B	The emperor transfixing an enemy; FEL TEMP REPARATIO 2
	3 B	Two soldiers holding two standards; GLORIA EXERCITVS.
	3 B	Phoenix on a globe; FEL TEMP REPARATIO.
	* 3 B	PH VICTORIAE DD AVGG; Christian monogram of an unusual form in the lower part of the field. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
MAGNENTIVS. . . . *	2 B	Two Victories supporting a shield with VOT V MVLTX VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	The same type; on the shield the Christian monogram. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES, Christian monogram. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 2 B	Rev. effaced. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	* Silver	VIRTVS ROMANORVM; in the exergue TRPS. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>T. Wakeman, Esq.</i>

† Several very good silver coins, it will be seen, are mentioned as having come from Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, kindly sent by Mr. Wakeman. They were part of a "find" discovered, as he informs me, "in two large earthen jars or pots, in the year 1811: they consisted of gold and silver coins; and the finder acknowledged having one hundred of the former. In an account published at the time, the gold coins were said to have been of Valerian, one of the Valentinians, Gratian, and Theodosius; and the silver of Constantine, Julian, Valentinian, Gratian, and Theodosius." The Society is greatly indebted to any friends who enrich the Museum with antiquities either from the immediate neighbourhood or elsewhere. In the latter case, where decidedly from a distance, they are usually placed in the case of "objects for comparison and illustration," a list of which is given in the present volume; but, Cleeve Prior being so very near our district, Mr. Wakeman's coins are included in the present list. The same remark applies to the copper coins from the Forest of Dean.—J. E. L.

MAGENTIVS	2 B	Emperor transfixing an enemy; GLORIA ROMANORVM.
	2 B	Monogram of Christ.
	3 B	Two Victories, holding a shield inscribed VOT V MVLTX; around, VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES. 2
	3 B	The same reverse, but above the shield the monogram of Christ.
	2 B	Monogram of Christ; SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES.
	3 B	Two Victories supporting a shield with VOT V MVLTX 5
DECENTIVS	2 B	Monogram of Christ; SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES.
	* 2 B	SALVS DD NN; Christian monogram with A and Ω. <i>Mr. J. F. Boddington.</i>
	3 B (large size)	Two Victories supporting a shield inscribed VOT V MVLTX; legend VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES.
JULIANVS	* Silver	VOT X MVLX XX. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>Thos. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
	* Silver	VOTIS V MVLXIS X. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
HELENA	* 3 B	SPES PVBLICA. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
VALENTINIANVS (Sen.).	* 3 B	REIPVB. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	3 B	The emperor holding the labarum, and dragging along a captive; GLORIA ROMANORVM; in the field II.
VALENS	* 3 B	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq.</i>
	* 3 B	Same reverse. (Caerwent.) <i>Rev. F. Lewis.</i>
	3 B	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE 3
	3 B	The emperor holding the labarum, and dragging along a captive; GLORIA ROMANORVM; in the field II.
GRATIANVS	Silver	VRBS ROMA; in the exergue TRPS.
	3 B	GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI 2
VALENTINIANVS (Junior).	* Silver	VICTORIA AVGGG; in the exergue AQPS. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>T. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
	* Silver	VOT V MVLX X. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>T. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
MAGNVS MAXIMVS.	* Silver	VIRTVS ROMANORVM; in the exergue TRPS. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>T. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
VICTOR	* Silver	VIRTVS ROMANORVM; in the exergue TRPS. (Cleeve Prior.) <i>T. Wakeman, Esq.</i>
ARCADIVS?	3 B (a minim)	Victory running, bearing a trophy and a wreath; legend illegible.
HONORIVS	* 3 B	AVGG. (Itton.) <i>Rev. R. Williams.</i>
ARCADIVS	3 B	Victory with trophy, dragging a captive; in the field the monogram of Christ; SALVS REIPVBLICAE.
CONSTANTINOPOLIS.	3 B . . . . .	. . . . . <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq., and others.</i> 7
VRBS ROMA	3 B . . . . .	. . . . . <i>T. C. Hooper, Esq., and others.</i> 13
Minims		Legends effaced.

There is also in the Museum a "find" of Roman imperial coins, discovered, in the year 1860, in a quarry in Wentwood, called Wentwood Mill, by one Moses Shields. They were contained in a covered pot or pan of the common black ware, which was unfortunately broken.

At the calculation of ten coins to the ounce, there are probably between 1200 and 1300 coins in all. This hoard appears to consist entirely of billon denarii of various standards, those of Postumus being of the highest, those of the Tetrici of the lowest standard amongst them; yet even the latter were evidently coined as denarii, not as small brass. Most of these coins are of unusual thinness, owing to their having been struck up with a carefulness not commonly found in the coinage of this date; perhaps they were picked pieces. Most unfortunately, the pot containing them has evidently been filled with water during the entire period of its deposit; hence the coins are cemented together, and for the most part entirely obscured by a thick and irregular patina, on the removal of which by an acid, however carefully applied, all traces of the impression vanish. Those examined by myself, 53 in number, belong to Gallienus, Salonina, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Victorinus, the Tetrici, Tacitus, and Carausius.

Of the last usurper's mintage this hoard doubtless contains many singular if not unpublished varieties; for of three legible examples, one, from a well-executed die and of a type similar to that of his *fine* silver denarii, has the legend IMP CARAVSIVS PF AVG VRICVS; the concluding title, to judge from the analogy of all others with such a termination and in such a place, *e. g.*, Parthicus, Germanicus, Dacicus, would commemorate some victory of Carausius over a barbarian nation—the Uri, if such are known in history. The reverse is SAECVLI FELICITAS; the emperor standing, holding a spear and the orb*. Another, but nearly illegible, presents the same reverse; the third gives FORTVNA AVG; the goddess standing. This hoard was presented by O. A. Wyatt, Esq.

* [In writing to Mr. Roach Smith, knowing that he is much interested about the mintage of Carausius, I mentioned this coin, with its peculiar legend; and, in his reply, he remarks, "I do not think that the letters VRICVS belong to the legend or inscription of Carausius. I have seen coins of that emperor struck upon pieces of Tetricus, and this may probably be another example."

I have ventured to insert this extract as a note, though I know that my friend Mr. King does not agree with the explanation kindly sent by Mr. Roach Smith. It may be well to add that the piece does not seem so thin as some of the others; which seems a proof that it was not struck upon another coin, for in that case it would necessarily have been spread out to an extra thinness. A river in Yorkshire bore the name of *Urus*.

The annexed woodcut will give some idea of the legend; but it must be confessed that the head on the coin is much more spirited, being far better executed than on most of the copper coins of Carausius.—J. E. L.]



The coins of chief numismatic interest in the above list are the silver Carausius with the emperor on horseback, both from the rarity of the type and the excellence of its execution. The metal seems much purer than is usually found in coins of this period. The 3 B with VENVS VICTRIX is unpublished, and adds a new type to the reverses of that emperor. The type of Constantinus Junior of the London mint, PLON, with the head *radiated*, is also, I believe, unpublished; at least Akerman, in his 'Coins of the Romans relating to Britain,' makes no mention of such a type.

Only four gold coins have, to my knowledge, been discovered at Caerleon: one of them was in my possession, and is now in Mr. Lee's collection: another was discovered many years back, and was purchased by Miss Banks, sister of Sir Joseph Banks; it was of Postumus, presenting the rare type of his head and that of Hercules conjoined, and remarkable from the circumstance of its being incuse on the obverse, so as to admit of being used as a signet: another is in the possession of Mr. W. D. Jenkins: and the fourth was more recently discovered in the grounds of the late Mr. John Jenkins; it is of Hadrian, but in bad condition.

C. W. K.

NOTICE OF THE ROMAN VILLA EXCAVATED IN THE CASTLE
 GROUNDS, CAERLEON; THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
 JOHN JENKINS, JUN., ESQ.

THE grounds in which this villa was excavated contained the most interesting objects in the town of Caerleon: within a short distance were included the singular hill called the Castle Mound; the site and a few portions of the mediæval castle, and the remains of a very large Roman villa. Unfortunately, it was not possible that these remains could be preserved entire, consistently with the alterations which the late Mr. John Jenkins was making on his property; but still the antiquary must be deeply indebted to his memory for having made so very extensive an excavation, and for the very great interest which he took in preserving every object which was found, however apparently small and insignificant: the very large number of antiquities now in the Museum which bear his name attest the care which he must have taken to preserve everything of interest to the antiquary.

Since the publication of the 'Description of a Roman Building at Caerleon,' in the year 1850, very much more of the villa has been uncovered; and the ground-plan on Plate XXXVIII. will give a general idea of the whole building, and Plates XXXIX. and XL. give perspective views of parts of the villa while the process of excavation was going on. It is, of course, not to be understood that the whole of these foundations were exposed to view at the same time: this was the case with a considerable portion of them; but the site was required for a lawn by the late proprietor; and soon after the publication of the notice above mentioned, the whole of the walls then exposed were removed. Further excavations, made to extend the lawn, brought to light the additional rooms and walls laid down in the present plan; so that probably no further information will be obtained respecting this villa.

The plan shows also the situation of the few remains of the mediæval castle; they are distinguished by a different mode of shading. The towers at the foot of the Castle Mound have occasionally been considered as Roman, but there appears to be no doubt that they are of much later date; they are still in existence, though half covered with earth and much shaded with shrubs; part of the iron hinge for the gate between the towers was remaining a few years ago.

The line of the ancient city walls runs through this property, and the

Roman building was decidedly on the outside: this was also the case with the remains of the mediæval castle shown on the plan; but it appears probable that it was originally of very large size, and rather consisted of an extension of the walls than of a separate building beyond them.

The upper part of the earth covering the Roman building had evidently been deposited there by art, and was not gradually accumulated. As the excavation proceeded, and parts of the Roman wall began to appear, layers of ashes, mixed with fragments of bricks and other materials, plainly declared that at least some parts of the building had suffered from fire: it is rather singular, however, that in general the ashes did not cover the floors of the rooms, but alternated with layers of rubbish a short distance above them; it appears, therefore, probable that the building had been allowed in a great measure to go to decay before it was burnt.

When the earth had been cleared away sufficiently to afford a general idea of the arrangement of the rooms, it appeared very evident that the building had undergone one, or perhaps two alterations during its occupation by the Romans. A reference to the plan will show that, after the change, a large part of the centre was occupied by a court floored with large flags or slates, covering not only several of the more ancient walls, which had been brought down to this level, but also a very complete and well-preserved bath. It is singular that, in the alteration above referred to, a large drain had been cut across this bath through both walls, and that the sides of the drain are of totally different masonry from the walls of the bath, having no face on the outer side.

In several other parts of the building, the walls appear to have been taken down nearly to one uniform level, and the whole ground afterwards covered with a flagged pavement. One of the pillars rests on a wall which has been thus treated.

In one or two instances, the low walls and even the bases of the pillars of a hypocaust were covered by the concrete floors of the later occupation. Another singular circumstance is the fact of an altar having been used as common stone, and built into the wall (a view of it is given, fig. 3, Plate VIII.); a portion of the Roman mortar, made with pounded brick, still adheres to it. This evidently points to a comparatively late date.

These changes which have taken place in the building render it exceedingly difficult to determine the use of the different rooms. It will be well first to state what was the probable condition of the building during the later period, and then to describe each room in detail, so far as there is any peculiarity worth notice.

A very large space appears to have been covered, after the alteration of the building, with flag pavement; the whole of the portion of the building

included within the letters *a b c d e f g h* seems to have been on the same level, or very nearly so; and the pavement which extended over this space covered the branching drain, the bath with two seats, the singular little room *m*, and several of the walls, but not the row of four pillars: as the wall to the north of them was flagged over, it is difficult to decide to what use these pillars were applied. It seems also evident that the rooms *q, r, s* had been thrown into one when the house was altered, from the fact of a concrete pavement having completely covered the cross walls and also the few remaining bases of the pillars of a hypocaust. The rooms *t, u* also appear to have formed but one; the cross wall and the bases of the hypocaust pillars have assisted in forming the substratum of the concrete. On the opposite or west side are two large rooms which were excavated later than the others, one, *cc*, in the shape of a regular square, and another, *dd*, a long room with semicircular ends. To the south a small portion of wall was discovered, probably part of the buildings bounding the court in this direction.

As far as it can be ascertained, therefore, the appearance of the building at the later period referred to would be that of a large irregular court-yard, paved with flags, and surrounded by the rooms *cc, i, k, l, o, p*, and the two larger rooms made out of the five smaller ones *q, r, s, t, u*,—the south being probably shut in also by similar rooms; this, however, is merely an assumption.

It may now be well to describe the foundations somewhat in detail. A reference to the plan will show that they were of great extent, and occupied an area of nearly two hundred feet square. In some places the ground appeared to have been opened before, as only portions of the walls were in existence, and many of the largest and best stones had been removed: the remains of walls to the south, though evidently connected with the same building, are for this reason somewhat indefinite; but then it must be borne in mind that as these walls were deep in the ground, and were only shown where Mr. Jenkins found it necessary to excavate for the foundation of his boundary wall, it is not unlikely that, if circumstances had allowed of further investigation, the arrangement might have been shown more distinctly. As far as can be judged, however, from what was exposed, the the outermost of the three parallel walls laid down in the plan seems to have formed the boundary of the Roman building to the south. There was no appearance of any similar boundary wall to the north or east. On the west side it is not improbable that the foundations of this building may extend beyond Mr. Jenkins's property.

Beginning our observations at the north-west corner, we may notice portions of several rooms of which the greater parts have disappeared, and

respecting which of course there is nothing to remark : this is also the case with respect to the two rooms *i* and *k*, except that the shape of the former is somewhat singular ; both these rooms were floored with good concrete, while a room or court-yard to the west, of which but very little is left, was covered with flag pavement. In the room *l*, of which only a portion of a semicircular form remains, the plaster which covered the side wall when first opened was very perfect, and retained much of its original colour ; it appeared to have been painted red in the centre, with a green border. In this place was found the large stone drawn Plate IX.; it belonged apparently to the pediment of the building. This room, which was floored with concrete, was three feet five inches lower than the pavement which extended over so much of the building.

It has been already mentioned that this pavement has doubtless extended over the bath marked *l* on the plan and the surrounding space ; this is very evident from the remains of it in several places, and also from the fact that the walls have been taken down to an exact level : it is, however, singular, that part of the flags appear to have been removed at some prior excavation ; but the whole of those which covered the drain, as well as most of the walls of the bath, were quite perfect when the ground was first opened by Mr. Jenkins.

The bath, as already stated, had been cut through when the house was altered, in order to form the drain *z* ; it was therefore divided into two parts which corresponded in every particular ; it was neatly covered with excellent stucco, faced with rather large fragments of pounded brick ; a double seat, similar to two broad steps, was placed towards each end, 2 2 ; the upper part of these seats was formed of the large square tiles well known in every Roman structure.

It has lately been a common remark, that almost every room in Roman buildings has by some antiquaries been supposed to be a bath ; and there may be some truth in the complaint ; but this ought not to lead to the opposite error of supposing that there were few or no baths at all in the Roman buildings in Britain. In the present case there can be no doubt of this having been a bath ; for a large and heavy leaden pipe was found in the wall leading from the centre of the bath into a drain on the outside. The diameter of this pipe is five inches internally and six externally, and its length is four feet and a half ; its position will be seen on the plan, 3. Around the bottom of the bath and also of the two seats ran a neat skirting or "quarter-round" moulding about three inches wide, exactly similar to that of a bath in the Roman villa at Hartlip, described by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his 'Collectanea Antiqua,' vol. ii. p. 7. A similar skirting is also given by Mr. Way, from Ickleton, in vol. vi. of the 'Archæ-

ological Journal,' p. 16. These drawings might almost have been copied from the bath at Caerleon. The same kind of mouldings were also found in the buildings excavated at Caerwent.

The drain which runs through this bath, and which is evidently of later date, extends in two directions considerably beyond it. Over the termination of one of these branches was placed a large circular perforated stone for the escape of water: its position will be seen on the plan, fig. 4; and a larger view of it is given Plate X. fig. 5: it has originally been one stone, though now it is broken into several pieces. It is somewhat singular that the other branch of the drain had no similar contrivance. When first exposed, the whole of it was covered over very neatly with flags secured by mortar.

It will be seen from the plan, that the drain ran eastward under the narrow passage *j*, and probably joined a large drain running southward between the rooms *dd* and *cc*, and which seems to have been carried nearly the whole length of the building and under the south boundary wall.

This narrow room or passage, *j*, is of a singular shape, as it seems to lead to no other room. Similar narrow spaces or passages are not unfrequent in Roman villas, and it is somewhat difficult to explain their use: probably they arose from mere accident, the rooms when altered being shortened to the required size, without much care as to what became of the remainder. In the present case, though the lower part was used for a drain, it was not originally intended as such; the thickness of the walls and their exact correspondence with the walls of the remainder of the building seem to show that the drain was adapted to the space, rather than the space left for the drain. The wall on the south side, or to the north of the room *cc*, is of double thickness in the foundations exposed, probably arising from the room being required to be slightly different in size when the building was altered.

Returning to the north-east of the building, the next room which claims attention is the small one, marked *m*. The flagged pavement was not actually found covering this room; but as it extended over part of the wall forming one of its sides, there can be little doubt that this was formerly the case.

The floor was of concrete, of great thickness, the lower part consisting of large angular stones, on which thin mortar had been poured sufficient to bind them together, but not to fill up the interstices; the next bed was of fine stones, which, with the mortar, formed a solid mass; on the top of this appeared to have been imbedded, without any great attempt at regularity, a number of the large square tiles; and the whole was covered over with a fine coating of concrete brought to an exact level. It seems, in fact, as if,

in erecting the building, no regard whatever had been paid to the expenditure of materials; there appears to have been almost an unnecessary waste in the thickness both of the walls and of the concrete floors. In some of the floors square pieces of blue slate or stone were imbedded in the surface of the concrete: sometimes they were placed regularly; but in general they were quite the contrary, and appeared to lie as chance dictated.

This room had no hypocaust, but was warmed by a somewhat singular flue, which has been fully described under the head of "Flue-tiles," when showing the uses to which they were applied: a ground-plan and perspective view of this flue are given, figs. 2 and 3, Plate XXII.

The room *n* had little worthy of remark, except that it contained the base of one of the columns near its centre, and the base of another placed on its left-hand or eastern wall,—thus showing most clearly that the room itself belonged to the original building, and the row of columns to that of the later date.

The plan will show that there was here a row of at least four columns: in three instances the lower part of the column was found still standing, about two feet high; all that remained of the fourth was a solid mass of masonry which formed the foundation.

It is somewhat singular that this row of four columns is decidedly a little out of a straight line; but whether this was originally the case, or they had been moved during the destruction of the building, is not very evident. It may perhaps be worthy of notice, that to the south and right hand of the room *o*, and nearly as far from it as the row of four columns to the north, there appeared to be two square masses of masonry, which may possibly have formed the foundation for other columns; it must be confessed that only one of them seemed to agree with the columns to the north: the wall separating the rooms *p* and *q* is in the same line, and at nearly a similar distance from the room *o*, and it may have supported other columns; there were, however, no traces of them there: and in fact, if we except the two masses of masonry, the case is one of mere supposition, and would not have been brought forward, were there not some difficulty in forming an opinion as to the uses of the four columns to the north.

A low seat, the top of which was formed of large square tiles, ran along the whole south side of the room *n*.

The room *o* falls next under our consideration: it was floored with flags laid in mortar, and had in one corner a seat formed of two steps. The chief peculiarity of this room is the facing of carved stone, with which the sides were covered nearly in the manner of our modern wainscoting. A general view of the room is given in Plate XXXIX.; and a more detailed sketch of the seat and a portion of the stone facing, which still remained in

its original position, will be found in Plate X. fig. 4. Some good specimens of the carved stone facings found loose in the building are shown in figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the same Plate. Fig. 3 appears to be very similar to that drawn by Mr. C. Roach Smith in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' No. ix. fig. 1, Plate 48 B.

The walls of this room had a very large number of tiles built into them; but probably this may be accounted for by the fact that they are higher and better preserved than those in the other parts of the building. It appears to have been a general rule not to use many tiles beneath the level of the floor, but to build very freely with them above it; sometimes the wall consists of them almost entirely.

In the small room *g*, to the left of *o*, is a seat marked 7 on the plan; it will be seen also in the sketch, Plate XXXIX.; and immediately beneath it the wall descended gradually to the lower level of the rooms to the south. The general appearance here was that of masonry from which steps had been removed; this idea is also rendered probable by the peculiar overlapping of the two walls in this part, and also by the fact that there appeared no other opening into the room *o*.

The room *p* seemed at one time to have been warmed by a hypocaust, as the traces of it still remained on the floor; they were, however, only traces or square marks where the pillars had stood; but some of them appeared, very singularly, to have been cut off by the wall between the rooms *o* and *p*. The difficulty in this case is that this wall almost certainly belonged to the original building; and if so, the only mode of accounting for this appearance is that a row of half-pillars or pilasters was built up against the wall so as to form part of the support of the upper floor. Another peculiarity of this room was that in the substance of the concrete which, as usual, was laid in a thick mass over the hypocaust, there evidently was a flue for hot air. When first exposed, the flue-tiles forming this air-passage were very distinct. Nos. 10 and 11 on the plan show where flue-tiles were built into the wall on the north and east sides of the room, forming the termination of this small flue: where the air went to afterwards, could not be ascertained. This fact, however, shows the care which was used to economize every portion of heat: most certainly the Romans used every possible means for protection against the moisture of our island climate.

At some little distance to the east of the room *o*, was a mass of walling which seemed like the corner of another room, as a part of a flagged pavement still remained; it was totally unconnected with any other part of the building, and probably was only a portion which had escaped from some previous excavation.

The ground-plan will show nearly all that can be said of the three rooms

q, r, s: it has been before mentioned that the walls dividing them, as well as a few pillars of a hypocaust, were completely covered over with a good layer of concrete, thus evidently showing the changes which had been made in the house. The two views, Plates XXXIX. and XL., were drawn before the plaster floor had been broken up, and consequently do not show the cross walls, either of these rooms or of those marked *tu* on the plan.

The south wall of the little room, *r*, was singularly thick; there appears to have been no reason why it should have been four feet and a half in thickness, while nearly all the other walls in the building were but three feet.

To the left of the room *s*, were a few pillars of a hypocaust, some of which were nearly perfect and about sixteen inches high; and to the right, at a short distance, was a small length of wall totally unconnected with the building when excavated: probably both these remains belonged to some part which had been destroyed by a previous excavation.

The rooms *tu* were only remarkable from their having a cross wall at so low a level that some of the pillars of a hypocaust extending nearly over the whole room were placed upon it; and yet the bases of these pillars, together with those of all the others, formed the substratum of a good concrete floor, which covered the two rooms, and, till the floor was broken up, gave the idea of one large room instead of two small ones. Unless the cross wall were a tie-wall, which it possibly may have been, this fact would point to two alterations in the house, or to three periods,—the first when the two rooms were distinct and were without a hypocaust, the second when they were united and were warmed by a hypocaust, the third when the hypocaust was dispensed with and a floor of concrete was laid over the whole: in this state the room was found when it was excavated.

In the wall between the rooms *s* and *u*, there was a flue or opening of about two feet in width; unfortunately this is not shown on the plan, but it was placed in the wall just underneath the letter *s*.

The room *w* was floored with good concrete, retaining decided traces of a hypocaust, in a similar manner to the room *p*. The pillars of square tiles are entirely wanting; but the concrete is of a different colour, and is slightly raised exactly where they have stood, apparently as if the intermediate spaces had been affected by the action of heat: after a heavy shower of rain the squares on which the base-tiles had stood were so distinctly visible that they might be traced with the greatest exactness.

At the southern extremity of the room were the remains of short walls built chiefly of square tiles. They evidently at one time formed a large flue, the tiles being laid over each other in such a manner as gradually to approximate, so that at the height of about two feet a single tile of moderate size

would close the opening; this was shown particularly at the part marked *z** in the plan. Fig. 11, Plate XXII. will give some idea of the mode in which the tiles were placed. A large quantity of ashes were found between and near these short walls.

Very probably this was the furnace for heating the hypocaust, as an arrangement precisely similar was found in the fireplace of the Roman villa at Wheatley, near Oxford, a drawing of which is given in the 2nd volume of the 'Archæological Journal,' p. 353. The spaces *x* and *y* (which, from the comparative thinness of the walls, were evidently on the outside of the building) may have formed convenient yards for storing the fuel.

To complete our survey of the building, we have now to return to the west side and notice two rooms which were excavated at a later period than the rest; little, however, has to be said about either. The room *c c* is a simple square room without a hypocaust, and with a doorway to the south; foundations were found just opposite, which, if they belonged to the same period, would almost have blocked up the entrance; it must therefore be supposed that they were of earlier date. The doubly thick wall to the north, and the singular little room or passage *j*, have been before mentioned.

The long room *d d*, with semicircular ends, had also no hypocaust; the floor was composed of large stones concreted together, on which a stratum of plaster was laid. In many parts of the wall there was no face on the outside; probably this may be accounted for by the level of the ground being higher on the south and east sides, which, till the wall appeared above ground, would render a neat facing unnecessary.

NOTICE OF THE EXCAVATIONS MADE WITHIN THE WALLS
OF CAERWENT BY THE MONMOUTHSHIRE AND CAER-
LEON ANTIQUARIAN ASSOCIATION, IN 1855.

[Extracted, by the kind permission of the author, from a communication made to the Society of Antiquaries by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., and published in vol. xxxvi. of the 'Archæologia.'*]

THE south-east corner of the inclosure within the walls of Caerwent is occupied by an orchard belonging to a large old farm-house, the largest in the place, and called, in the old parish-books of the last century, Ty Mawr, and the *Great House* †. This is occupied by Mr. George Dowle, to whom we are much indebted for his aid in our works, this orchard being the scene of our operations. At the south-east angle of the wall, within the orchard, is a lofty mound, from which could have been obtained a view of some miles of the roads in the direction of the Passage and Chepstow. In this orchard are several rough mounds, marking the remains of ancient buildings; and it was by one of these that the beautiful pavement was discovered in 1777. The mound where we commenced our operations was a little to the north-east of this; and we were induced to begin here by an opening which had long before been broken into the chamber of a hypocaust.

This building had to all appearance been a Roman villa, or dwelling-house, within the walls. It is situated near the eastern wall, and must have been a house of some extent. A large portion of it on all sides had, to

* It was originally intended only to have given an abstract of this paper; but the account which it affords of the proceedings at Caerwent is so clear, and yet so concise, that I found it impossible to abridge it with any justice to the communication itself. Mr. Octavius Morgan kindly allowed me to make what use I pleased of the paper; and therefore what relates to the excavation is here reprinted almost verbatim, the only part omitted being that relating to the history of Caerwent, which seemed less appropriate to the present volume.

It may be well here to mention (as this occurs in a part of Mr. O. Morgan's paper which is not here reprinted) that the Caerwent excavations were most kindly superintended by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., then Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; and the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association is most deeply indebted to him for the unremitting attention which he bestowed upon the work when in progress, and for the very great care with which he preserved every object of interest. The catalogue will show how many of the antiquities now in the Museum were secured during this excavation.

† As Leland does not mention any large house, this building is probably not much earlier than the beginning of the last century.

use the provincial term, been "mooted up" and carried away, for the sake of the stone, for building-purposes; and it is not improbable that the Great House and its offices were built out of these ruins. The ground-plan in the upper part of Plate XLI. will give an idea of the walls and the arrangement of the chambers which we excavated. The arrangement of all the Romano-British villas and houses which I have seen is, I must confess, to me very unintelligible, and seems to bear no relation to the plans of Roman villas in Italy. I shall not therefore attempt to assign any use to the different apartments; one thing was, however, quite clear, that this house had undergone various alterations, and had had some additions made to it. The walls were for the most part, where the chambers were cleared, from 4 to 6 feet high, and 2 feet thick, and the mass of soil to be removed therefore was very considerable.

The ground first opened was the area marked 10 in the plan, which had long been known to cover a hypocaust. It was filled up with earth mixed with numerous large stones, which about a foot above the surface of the floor were found mingled with broken concrete, mortar, fragments of stucco, with fragments of common pottery, oyster and mussel shells, the bones of the ox, sheep, and pig, and large flat-headed iron nails. In the north-east corner was discovered a bronze armilla (Plate XXXII. fig. 2) and another object of the same metal. The walls of this room had been covered with a reddish or salmon-coloured stucco; and the floor consisted of a layer of concrete, about three inches thick, resting on slabs of sandstone, which formed the roof of the hypocaust beneath, and were supported in the middle on two rows of roughly squared sandstone pillars, resting at the sides on two dwarf walls. In each angle of this chamber was fixed a square upright flue-tile, communicating with the hypocaust. The small area at the end of this chamber, No. 11, was next cleared. In one corner was discovered the upper portion of a stone quern, the lip of a glass vessel, fragments of pottery, a bronze stylus (Plate XXXIV. fig. 8), and several roofing-tiles, of the form of an elongated hexagon, made of the slaty sandstone of the district, called tile-stone (Plate VII. fig. 10): they at once explained the meaning of the flat-headed nails already noticed, some of them being still fixed in these tiles. Further excavation showed that the *præfurnium* of the hypocaust was at this end. The bottom of this small chamber, which was about 5 feet by 10, was on a level with the floor of the hypocaust; it therefore resembled a deep pit, being about 6 feet below the present top of the walls. Here the fuel must have been kept; but there was no doorway, and the attendant who had charge of the fire could only have had access by means of wooden steps or ladders. The mouth of the *præfurnium* was not arched, but was a pseudo-arch, formed with hori-

zontal overlapping stones. In the area No. 6 was the same accumulation of earth and stones and concrete, with traces of a ruined tessellated pavement.

In No. 2 was the same accumulation of earth and stones, to the depth of 6 feet. In the south wall, at *a*, was a shallow recess, resembling a rough sort of open fireplace, marked by fire, with traces of ashes, bones, and fragments of copper slag. At *b* a doorway had been walled up. Here were also found a large iron bar, 2 feet 3 inches long; a piece of iron, 9 inches long, like a skewer, with a ring at one end; and some small, much-worn coins of Magnentius and Valentinianus. In the north-east corner of this chamber were also found the bronze chain of twisted links (Plate XXXII. fig. 1), a bronze armilla of small size, a bronze stylus, and a minute silver hook (Plate XXXII. fig. 9). The floor of this chamber was found to be of stone and concrete, to the depth of 3 feet. No. 1 was portion of an area or passage between two parallel walls, probably outside the building. No. 4 was filled with large hewn stones to the depth of 6 feet, rendering the work more like the labour of a quarry, the heap being overgrown with bushes and stumps of trees. Here was found a well-preserved silver coin of the Emperor Julian, A.D. 360.

No. 3 presented no remarkable feature, save the inexplicable recess No. 5. At *c* was a projecting block of stone, about 12 inches high.

No. 8 had clearly been an addition made at some time to the building; and in a corner of it were found coins of third brass of Gallienus, Tetricus, Constantine, Constans, Carausius, and Arcadius.

In No. 9 were found two bone pins, the bowl of a spoon of some mixed metal, a spindle-whirl formed of a disc of red ware, a small bronze finger-ring, a bronze armilla, and twenty-eight small brass coins, principally of Tetricus, Constantine, and Valentinian.

On continuing the excavations towards the south, the foundations of two buildings, one within the other, were soon disclosed, the forms of which are given in figures 12, 13, 14; the whole appeared to have been inclosed within a semicircular area, indicated by a dotted line, *d d*; the wall, however, had been removed, though the foundation of concrete remained. In clearing the space at 17, the ground had been disturbed to the depth of 8 or 9 feet, and had in fact been used as a deposit for rubbish, among which were found a coin of Gallienus, a bone bodkin or needle, a fragment of a bowl of Samian ware, fragments of an amphora, and coarse black pottery; bones, horns, and teeth of animals; the bottom of a cup of Samian ware, with the potter's mark PRIMA, and one of the sides of a knife-handle of bone. (Plate XXX. fig. 14.) The walls of all these buildings, from 12 to 20, had all been razed to the ground; and nothing above the foundations re-

mained ; and these showed evident signs of additions and alterations having been made to the original structure. At 13 there was some trace of what seemed a *præfurnium* ; but it is in vain to conjecture the uses of these small, curiously arranged apartments and parallel walls. In 13 and 14, however, were found the fragments of a prettily ornamented vessel of unusually pellucid glass (Plate XXVIII. figs. 2 and 3), bones of animals, shells of whelks, bodkins, some pins and spindle-whirls, and fragments of stucco of various colours. From the frequency of the bodkins, pins, and spindle-whirls in these chambers, we may fairly conjecture that these were the apartments appropriated to the females of the family.

No. 7, and No. 6 the continuation of it, appear to have been a passage going through the house, but none of the apartments seem to have opened into it. At No. 7, however, was discovered a fine tessellated pavement (Plate XXV.). It was covered to a considerable depth with the stucco and plaster, as if of the walls and ceiling, on the removal of which it was found to be entire, with a slight depression in one part. It is divided into four compartments, each 4 feet square : two of these contain circles formed by a bold twisted border within plain bands, having a fret in the centre ; and the other two contain a smaller square, set transversely, within which is a large reticulated fret, the spandrels being filled with a kind of chequer-work ; the colours are bluish-grey, yellow, white, and red, and the tesserae are composed of the usual materials. The space between the coloured pavement and the walls was filled in with large coarse tesserae of dark sandstone. The pavement has been carefully taken up and removed to the museum at Caerleon, where it will be preserved. It is curious that, though the walls of most of these apartments are 5 and 6 feet high and more, there is no trace of any windows. How, then, were the rooms lighted ? If by windows, they must have been very high above the floors, and there could have been no looking out ; nor is it exactly clear how they could have obtained light, for some of the rooms seem to have had no external wall. From the various articles found here, it would seem as if this building had gone to decay or been destroyed during, or immediately after, the Roman occupation. There is no trace of fire : it was therefore not destroyed by burning. No article or utensil of later date than Roman has been found, nor is there any appearance of its having been inhabited or used in the mediæval period, except perhaps as a stone-quarry ; else these Roman bronze articles could hardly have remained in the apartments. It is difficult to reconcile these facts with the idea of Caerwent having been a place of such importance between the departure of the Romans and the Conquest, unless, indeed, it sank to ruins after their departure, and was subsequently revived. The fact of there being no remains of intermediate buildings between the Roman stone

structures and the modern cottages and houses may be easily accounted for, if we suppose that the Britons constructed their buildings of timber, which was in fact most probably the case, as the whole country must at that time have been nearly covered with forests, and even at this day there are very extensive tracts of wood covering many of the hills.

We will now proceed to the most interesting portion of our works, namely, the Baths.

THE BATHS.

Close adjoining the south-west corner of the wall, inclosing the tessellated pavement which was discovered in 1777, was a rough heap or mound indicating the remains of former buildings. It was thought desirable to examine these; and excavation was commenced at the south side of the mound. A wall of very solid construction was discovered, and within this, at the depth of 5 feet, the men arrived at the floor of a hypocaust. Some of the pillars, which were formed of sandstone, had been displaced; and amongst them there was a quantity of wood-ashes, with masses of slag. This excavation was proceeded with, and there was ultimately uncovered a small block of building, 31 feet by 34, exhibiting a complete set of Roman baths, perhaps the most perfect exemplification of a private suite of baths attached to a dwelling-house yet brought to light. I say private baths; for I think they are on too small a scale to have belonged to any public establishment, though they contain, as I think I shall be able to show, all the requisite apartments and exhibit the entire economy of Roman baths, both with regard to the mode of heating them as well as the general arrangement of the chambers, more completely than any others that I know, excepting the *Thermæ* at Pompeii.

Although it is not necessary here to go into the general question of Roman baths, it may be stated, on the authority of various ancient writers, illustrated by the discoveries at Pompeii, that the essential apartments of a Roman bath were:—the *frigidarium*, with the *piscina* or cold-water tank; the *apodyterium*, or dressing-room, which was slightly warmed; the *tepidarium*, a moderately heated chamber, where the processes of anointing, perfuming, shaving, and other such operations were performed when there were no apartments specially provided for them, which was only the case in the very large public establishments; the *caldarium*, a strongly heated chamber with a *calida piscina*, or hot-water bath; and lastly, the *sudatorium*, a chamber raised to a high temperature with a dry heat. All these apartments, I think, our baths exhibit arranged in the most compact manner. This building covers an area 31 feet by 34; and by reference to the ground-

plan in the lower part of Plate XLI. the arrangements of the various apartments will be understood.

- A. Entrance to the baths.
- B. Frigidarium, having, on one side,
- C. The Piscina, or cold-water bath.
- D. The Apodyterium.
- E. Tepidarium.
- F. The Caldarium, with
- G. The Calida Piscina, or hot-water bath.
- H. The Sudatorium, close to
- I. The Præfurnium, where the fire was made by which the hypocausts beneath the different chambers were heated.
- K. Walls, probably forming portion of the court-yard inclosing the Præfurnium.
- L. Portion of a Wall, which may have been part of a court or a chamber.
- M. Corner of the area of the Pavement discovered in 1777.
- N. Piece of Wall, which may have been part of some earlier building.

The entrance-doorway to these baths was at A; the walls were 2 feet 6 inches thick, and the doorways 2 feet 6 inches wide: there is nothing to indicate whether it opened from a court-yard or a room, but it seems probable that the chamber of the pavement of 1777 opened into the same place. The doorway entered at once into the Frigidarium, a chamber 10 feet 6 by 6 feet 6; there was no hypocaust beneath it, it was therefore not warmed. The floor had been covered with a tessellated pavement, portions of which (*aa*), composed of coarse tesserae of dark reddish sandstone, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, remained in the north-east and north-west corners; the central part of the pavement had been destroyed, but it was probably not of an ornamental character, as no small tesserae were found. In the middle of this room was a heap of stones mixed with clay, which had undergone the action of fire. At the south side of this chamber was the cold bath, a tank 10 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 3 feet deep, extending the entire width of the room, and sunk down below the floor. At the edge of the tank a dwarf wall (*b*) rose about nine inches above the pavement of the room, and served as the back of a seat (*c*), which was formed in the thickness of the wall along the tank, for the convenience of the bathers. This bath was found in a very perfect state. It was lined with red stucco, which remained uninjured. It had been paved at the bottom with flag-stones bedded in concrete, but these had been removed, with the exception of two fragments at the corners (*dd*). The stucco all round the bottom of the bath was moulded into a quarter-round, of two inches wide, forming a kind of skirting, and this was the case round the

floors of all the doorways and apartments. At the bottom of the bath was a hole (*e*) through the wall, by which the water was let off. On examining the exterior of the wall there was no drain found; the external aperture was probably on the then level of the ground, and the water flowed away by an open gutter.

The Apodyterium (D), the dressing-room to the baths, was entered from the frigidarium by a doorway in the centre of the wall. It is 10 feet 6 inches wide by 13 feet 3 inches in its entire length. The end of the room opposite the door of entrance terminates in a segment of a circle, which was formed into an alcove by two projecting piers. The floor had been supported on square sandstone pillars above the hypocaust by which it was warmed, as Pliny describes the apodyterium of his bath to have been. This apartment had once been ornamented with a tessellated pavement, as many fragments were found. Of the hypocaust a description will be given when we trace the course of the flues.

A doorway, 2 feet 6 inches wide, on the sill of which the tesserae of sandstone which formed the pavement still remain, opens into the Tepidarium E, a room, as we shall see, of a warmer temperature than the last: its dimensions were 12 feet by 13. The tessellated pavement with which it had been floored, and beneath which there had been a hypocaust, was utterly destroyed by the roots of a large apple-tree which was growing there, though some of the pillars remained *in situ*. Here were found two bone hair-pins, a bronze ring, and coins of Helena, Constantine, and Tetricus.

The Caldarium (F) is entered from the tepidarium by a doorway 2 feet 6 inches wide, on the sill of which, as in the last, the coarse sandstone tesserae still remain, and in the angle of junction of the upright jamb with this pavement is a quarter-round skirting of stucco. This caldarium, which is 13 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide, is the most curious and interesting of all the chambers; for here is the warm-water bath (G), which, on the rubbish being cleared away, was found as it originally existed. This is a tank, 6 feet by 3 feet, sunk in the floor at the west end of the room, and its depth was 2 feet. The whole chamber was heated by a hypocaust, which extends underneath the bath, three sides of which are surrounded by upright flues proceeding from it. These flues at the two ends of the bath are formed with four of the usual square flue-tile pipes, with small lateral openings communicating with each other, whilst at the side half-tiles are employed. These tiles are fastened to the wall by T-headed nails, some of which yet remain *in situ*, performing their office. The tank itself is formed by a thick lining of fine concrete or stucco, of a red colour, attached to these tiles. The roof of the hypocaust, underneath the bath, consists of large red tiles,

supported on stone pillars, and the bottom of the bath itself of one large paving-slab, set in concrete, having the usual quarter-round skirting. At the south end of the bath, on the level of the bottom, is the hole (*s*) by which the water was let out. This hole, which passed between the flue-tiles, seems at one time to have leaked, and to have been clumsily repaired by a large rough patch of the stucco.

The edge of the bath towards the room is about 4 inches higher than the sill of the entrance-door; a portion of it, 8 inches in width, remains. No tesserae were found here; the floor was therefore probably of the same red concrete or stucco as the bath, and, indeed, might have been a continuation, having a gradual slope towards the tank, in which case the room must have been entered by a step. This stucco is deserving of particular attention; for it was the interior lining of the bath, and must have had the quality of resisting the action of hot water to a very considerable degree, if not entirely. It seems to be composed, like concrete, of lime and pulverized brick, the facing being very fine in its grain, and in both the baths had been coloured red. It is not improbable that this colour may have been mixed with wax, or some fatty substance, and so have mechanically filled up the pores of the stucco, and also resisted the action of water by its greasiness, and, if no soap or alkaline substance were used, would last some time, and could easily be renewed. The wall of the opposite end of the room seems also to have been warmed with flues, as a square flue-tile still remains in the corner, and the plaster of the wall still bears the impress of the tile which had been fixed against it.

From the caldarium a narrow doorway, only 18 inches wide, opens into a small oblong apartment (*H*), only 8 feet long by 4 feet wide, which has no other outlet, and which I think may have been the Sudatorium, a chamber which was raised by a dry heat to a high temperature, which, from its close proximity to the mouth of the furnace, must have been the case here. The floor (now destroyed), under which was a hypocaust, if it were of the same thickness as the rest, must have been about 6 inches higher than that of the caldarium, from the pillars of the hypocaust being so much taller than those under the other rooms, in which case this room must have been entered by a step; but, as the sill of the doorway is destroyed, there is nothing to indicate its real level. If it were on the same level as its neighbour, its substance must have been much thinner, and the room would sooner have reached its high temperature.

In a small area, inclosed by two walls (*K*), on the outside of this chamber was situated the Præfurnium (*I*), or mouth of the furnace, which heated the hypocausts of all these apartments. What now remains of it is a narrow channel, between two masses of wall 3 feet high (*i*). This was

probably covered over; and the two blocks of stone (*k*) which still remain show that there had been some more buildings, and it is possible that there may have been some arrangement here for heating water. This channel, though only 18 inches wide where it passes through the wall at *l*, widens to nearly three feet at its mouth, the sides having to all appearance been burnt away by long-continued fire. Wood-ashes and slag, or indurated clinkers, formed by the partial fusion of stones and earthy matters that may have got into the fire, which must have burnt fiercely, were found here.

We will now trace the flues and examine the mode of heating these apartments. The smoke and heated air from the *præfurnium* passed through an arched aperture in the wall at *l*, into the hypocaust beneath the *sudatorium*; two dwarf walls (*m m*), which supported the floor above, directed its main course into the hypocaust of the *caldarium*. In these walls, however, are lateral openings (at *n n*), through which currents passed into the small side chambers (*o o*), and thence through three other apertures also into the hypocaust of the *caldarium*. The pillars of the hypocausts were formed of roughly-squared pieces of sandstone, about 9 inches square and about 2 feet high,—those, however, under the *sudatorium* being taller, and those beneath the bath somewhat shorter. The roofs, when found, were of large square tiles, or slabs, of paving-stone; and the floors above them were of concrete, 14 inches thick: they must therefore have required a long time to heat through, but, once warm, would long retain the heat.

The heated currents having entered the hypocaust of the *caldarium*, passed underneath the bath and ascended through the upright flues in the wall at the end and side, as also by those at the other end of the chamber. As the upper parts of these vertical flues are destroyed, we know not how they terminated; but, from the proximity to the *præfurnium*, the heat must have been great; and that the fire, being of wood, was strong, and the draught rapid, would appear from several small pieces of charred sticks having been found in many of the vertical flues. From this arrangement it seems very probable that the bath itself was the actual vessel in which the water was heated, and in fact always kept hot. These particulars are curious and interesting; for I am not aware that any similar arrangements have been observed or recorded.

Four apertures (marked *q*) convey the heated currents from the hypocaust of the *caldarium* into that of the *tepidarium*, which, having performed their office there, would pass through the single opening at *r*, under the *apodyterium*. No traces of vertical flues were found in these chambers; and their temperature was of course more moderate, being further removed from the source of heat. We have here four chambers of four different

gradations of temperature heated by one furnace, by what I must consider a very ingenious though a simple contrivance; and I think it shows that the Romans had made some progress in that art of warming their domestic buildings.

In the constructions of these flues no arches have been used, the apertures through the walls, except the first, being all covered by a series of horizontal overlapping stones, forming a pseudo-arch, till at last one stone crowns the opening. There seems to me to be some practical science in this arrangement. A single stone might have cracked with the heat; but these overlapping stones would allow of expansion and contraction, and thus no displacement or fracture would occur. A problem to be solved is where the supply of water for the baths was procured, and how it was introduced. The brook is distant, and is dry in summer, and the village is now only supplied from wells; and that we must conclude was the source from which the Romans procured it. To have carried the quantity of water required for the baths through the chambers by hand would have been very inconvenient; and it is possible that there may have been some contrivance, in the portions of the walls now destroyed, for its introduction from the outside.

To clear this building entirely, and preserve it open, is in its present position impossible: I have therefore endeavoured to obtain from it all the information I could. With that view I caused to be made the accurate model now exhibited, which will be deposited and kept in the Museum at Caerleon; and, with the model and plan, a faithful record of it will be preserved. Directions have been given for filling it in carefully, so as not to injure or destroy what is curious, and thus to preserve its existence for the gratification and information of future antiquaries, should any desire to re-examine these curious remains.

INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT CAERLEON, BUT NOT NOW
IN THE MUSEUM.

As it may be desirable to bring under one view the whole of the inscriptions which have been found at Caerleon, the following copies of those which have been published in other works are here added, in order to make the collection as complete as possible.

DM IVL IVLIANVS
MIL LEG II AVG STIP
XVIII ANNOR XL
HIC SITVS EST
CVRA AGENTE
AMANDA
CONIVGE

Horsley, Brit. Rom. 69, p. 192.
Gough's Camden, vol. iii. pl. 5.*

DM
G VALERIVS G F
GALERIA VICTOR
LVGDVNI SIG LEG II AVG
STIP XVII ANNOR XLV CV
RA AGINT AMNIO PERPITVOB

Horsley, Brit. Rom. 69, p. 192.
Gough's Camden, vol. iii. pl. 5.†

IOVI O M DOLICHV
I ONI O AEMILIANVS
CALPVRNIVS
RVFILIANVS EC
AVGVSTORVM
MONITV

Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 118.
Gale, It. Anton. p. 126.

* This inscription is now preserved in Tredunnoch Church, fastened to the wall; it appears to be in very good condition.

† Now in the British Museum.

ISVS CI
IIL IVS Q I
HATERIANVS
LEG AVG PR PR
PROVINC CILIC

Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 108.

* > VECILLIANA

Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 109.

VIII
> VALER
MAXSIMI

Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 109.

DEAE
DIANAE SA
CRV AEL
TIMO P
VS TLM

Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 118.

DEDICATV
VRF
OG ES
VE NIO
MAXIMOIE
FVRPAN°
COS

Coxe, History of Monmouthshire, Appendix, vol. ii. p. 433.

DD
VIII
OCCB
PRCR
EIML
COS
CVR
VERSO
AGT æ
EI : IVS

Coxe, History of Monmouthshire, Appendix, vol. ii. p. 433.

NN
AVGG
GENIO
LEG
II AVG
IN H° N°
RENMI° T
M VA
FH
IV
LE
SC
PP
DD

Coxe, History of Monmouthshire, Appendix, vol. ii. p. 433.*

It had not been my intention to have suggested any reading or made any remark on the inscriptions given above in type, and which are not now in the Museum ; but while these sheets were in the printers' hands, the Rev. J. M'Caul, LL.D., of Toronto, has favoured me with a letter containing many curious observations respecting them. It is his intention shortly to collect into a volume his "Notes on Roman Inscriptions in Britain ;" but as he very liberally allows me to make use of his communication, I cannot resist giving extracts from his letter, which refer to two of these inscriptions.

The following refers to the eighth inscription given above in type ; and it will be seen that an exact date is fixed to the monument by the year when Maximus and Urbanus were consuls. Dr. M'Caul says, "This inscription evidently meant the dedication or inauguration of some buildings ;

* The three last inscriptions seem completely lost ; nothing whatever can be learned respecting them.

and, as usual, the *consuls* are stated. Read the last three lines thus :—

MAXIMO II
ET VRBANO
COS

i. e. A.D. 234.”

The ninth inscription in the above list, Dr. M'Caul suggests, was erected A.D. 244 ; and, according to his reading, even the very day is named. He says, “In this inscription, read the second to the sixth lines thus :—

VIII
OCTOB
PRGR
ET EMIL
COS ;

i. e. Sept. 23rd, A.D. 244, in which year *Peregrinus* and *Æmilianus* were consuls. I of course assume that, as is common, there were *nexus* or tied letters in both inscriptions.”

Addition to the Description of fig. 3, Plate XXXVII.

In describing the stone drawn in this figure, a similar object ought to have been mentioned (now in the hands of the Rev. Samuel Lysons of Hempsted Court, near Gloucester), which is undoubtedly mediæval, as it is a “mould for casting ring-brooches,” with the inscription AVE MARIA. It was found at Ashill, Norfolk, about 1798 (Arch. vol. xiv. pl. 48, p. 275). Mr. Lysons has kindly sent me an impression of it ; and certainly, as far as the “*gates*” or “*runs*” for the metal are concerned, the similarity is very great indeed. It seems to me, however, that this does not necessarily imply that the Caerleon stone is mediæval ; for casting must always have been done somewhat in a similar way. I have seen pewter spoons cast almost exactly in the same manner by itinerant workers in metal on the banks of the Moselle, where ancient customs have lingered with extraordinary pertinacity ; but I do not attribute any weight to this, further than what may arise from the fact of moulds in stone having necessarily similar channels or “*runs*” for the metal. It seems to me that it is not the mode of casting, so much as the general character of what is cast, which must decide the matter ; and though a circle with radii is a very weak point to build an argument upon, yet it seems to me more like a Roman than a mediæval form.

CELTIC REMAINS.

STRICTLY speaking, if the chronological order had been adhered to, these remains, or at any rate a part of them, ought to have been described at the commencement of the catalogue; they are, however, so few in number, that it seemed hardly desirable to place them in so prominent a position.

PLATE XLII. is entirely occupied with sketches of the objects found in a barrow near Penhow; and the best mode of describing them will be by inserting the following notice of the excavation, kindly drawn up by Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P., the President of our Association:—

“On Tuesday, the 21st day of August, 1860, the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association held its annual meeting at Penhow; when a barrow in a field called the ‘Barrow-field,’ not far from the Rock and Fountain Inn, was opened and examined.

“The barrow was about thirty yards in diameter, and measured nine feet from the crown to the base. A cutting, five feet wide, was made through the centre of it, from north to south, beginning at both sides and meeting in the middle. The mound was a mass of fine loam. In the north cutting, about four feet from the surface and two feet from the base, was found the remains of a bronze blade, probably of a dagger (fig. 1*), with what appeared to be portions of a wooden sheath attached to it; this was, however, perfectly decayed and soft, and the bronze was completely converted into a mass of green and red oxide of copper, not a particle remaining in its metallic state. Close to it was a small curved piece of chalk-flint and a fragment of a whetstone (fig. 13), which had been worn quite smooth by friction: the fracture was old. Parts of the soil seemed discoloured by yellow and brown oxide of iron, but nothing of iron was found; particles of dark ashes were mixed with the soil. The subsoil of the barrow was gravel, which, within the circle of the mound, was black and discoloured, especially in the centre, where the sandstone pebbles and sand were agglutinated together as if from the effect of combustion. Several small, flat, sharp, angular pieces of chalk-flint (figs. 3 to 12) were found scattered through the mass of earth during the progress of the cutting†; the remaining

* [Figs. 1 and 2, though drawn separately, are evidently parts of one and the same dagger. After the plate had been printed off, Mr. Franks kindly examined these fragments, and convinced me that, though fig. 2 was found after an interval of some weeks, they most undoubtedly fit to each other.—J. E. L.]

† [It is believed by some antiquaries that these small flint flakes, found so frequently in

portion of the dagger-blade (fig. 2) was subsequently found in some loose earth. There being no chalk-flints in this locality, these fragments must have been brought from a considerable distance. In the north side of the mound, near the base, were found two round perpendicular holes, about three inches diameter and eighteen inches deep, as though stakes had been driven into the ground, and, the wood having perished, the cavities remained. Round the south side of the barrow many large stones, blocks of waterworn mountain limestone, were placed, piled up as a low wall within the circuit of the mound, as if to keep it up; they were all covered with the earth, which, being so light and friable, had been washed down from the top by rains, and had in process of time greatly lowered the summit of the barrow, and widely extended its base. On the north side no stones were found.

"It would appear as if the cremation had taken place upon the gravel, stones being placed round, and the ashes spread over the surface and mixed with the fine loam of which the mound was formed, which seems to have been collected from the surface of the surrounding land, and which now exists to a great depth all over the meadow. There are two depressions in the field, which now hold water, and look as though they might have supplied at least some of the materials to form the mound.

"It is not easy to fix the date of the formation; but, though bronze was used for some weapons, it is quite clear that flint was also employed for some purposes, as shown by the numerous thin flakes which were found distributed through the mass of earth."—O. M.

PLATE XLIII. shows three specimens of what are called bronze celts.

Fig. 1 is of a form frequently found in Britain. The rim or edge of the socket is perhaps rather broader than usual; and in this rim are six hollows, some of them going through the metal, and being actually perforations or holes, probably for fastening it on to the handle by wire. Mr. Franks suggests that these holes are accidental, and have arisen from defects in the casting; he points out that they occur just where there is the greatest amount of metal in the rim. No one has a better opportunity of judging than this gentleman, from the number of specimens which must pass under his observation; but it seems to me that the holes are placed rather too

barrows and works of this early period, were the best pieces of the refuse from a regular manufactory of flint arrow-heads, and which, where flints were scarce, were considered too good to be thrown away, and so were carried about to be made use of for some inferior work. It is now well known that these arrow-heads are not so difficult to make as was at one time supposed. Mr. Way informs me that a common door-key is an excellent instrument for making them, though apparently a very unlikely tool for the purpose.—J. E. L.]

regularly to be thus accounted for: wire-holes would naturally be placed in the strongest part of the rim. It must be confessed that in only one or two out of the six hollows is the metal actually perforated, though in every instance it is very nearly so. The hollows or holes are placed as follows—one in the middle of each of the broader sides, and two in each of the narrower; in the latter case one is placed close on each side of the strengthening rib. This celt was found at Great Wood, St. Fagan's.

Oliver Jenkins, Esq.

Fig. 2 is of the form called the paalstave, paalstab, or "winged celt." In this variety, instead of a socket, the celt had two grooves, one on each side; and the wooden handle, instead of being fixed into the socket, was cleft at the end, and fitted into the two grooves. The cutting-edge in this specimen forms nearly half a circle; in fact, as a general rule, the edges of paalstaves are more curved than those of other descriptions. This specimen was found at Penrhos, near Raglan. These instruments are still used in Iceland, and called by the same name—"paalstav" (see the notice of a communication by Dr. C. J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen, to Mr. Yates, printed in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. vii. p. 74), the only difference between the modern and the ancient use, as supposed by Mr. Yates, being in the mode of attachment to the handle: Mr. Yates thought that they were attached by thongs or cords, whereas those now in use in Iceland are bound to the bottom of the shaft by an iron ring. Dr. Thomsen remarks that these paalstaves are used to break the ice in winter, and to part the clods of earth, which in Iceland is dug, and not ploughed.

Elias James, Esq.

Fig. 3 is a variety of the socketed celt, with the edge rather curved; altogether it is of a more elegant form than fig. 1. It was found, several years since, in cutting through St. Julian's Wood to form the new road from Newport to Caerleon.

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Some antiquaries seem to think that the bronze celts ought to be classed as Roman-British (see Mr. C. Roach Smith's 'Catalogue of London Antiquities,' pp. 80 and 83): others go still further, and would almost consider them as actual Roman remains (see Mr. Wright's 'Celt, Roman, and Saxon,' p. 74). It seems almost presumptuous to differ from antiquaries of such standing; but it appears to me that the fact of these weapons or tools being found in abundance in countries where the Romans never had even a temporary settlement stamps them as the work, not of the Romans, but of some branch of the Celtic race. I am informed by Mr. King that they are of the greatest rarity in Italy, and those which are found there are of præ-

Roman date. The mere fact of celts, or even of the moulds for them, having been found in Roman stations, or near Roman roads, appears to prove nothing; for if the Britons used celts, as doubtless they did, before the coming of the Romans, they would still require them afterwards; and it would be perfectly natural that the new comers, with their increased facilities for casting metals, would like to carry on a lucrative trade by supplying the natives with them. It is almost certain that many celts were made in Roman times, and probably by Roman hands; but as they were not introduced by the conquerors, and they are *chiefly* associated with Celtic remains, it seems to me that they cannot well be classed as Roman antiquities.

EARLY WELSH CROSSES.

PLATE XLIV. fig. 1 gives a sketch of the portion of an ancient cross which was found a few years ago at Bulmore; it presents the usual interlaced ribbon-pattern very fully entwined. As it is only a small portion of the cross, it is difficult to say what the exact form has been when complete; but it appears as if there had been one small cross, within a circle, at the centre of a larger one. Very similar interlaced ribbon-work is to be seen on the cross at Carew, Pembrokeshire, given by J. O. Westwood, Esq., 'Arch. Journal,' vol. iii. p. 70; also on the cross at Nevern in Pembrokeshire, given by the same gentleman in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' for January 1860, p. 48. In the former of these communications, Mr. Westwood observed that "in Wales all the crosses, unlike those of Iona, the Isle of Man, and Ireland, are almost invariably destitute of figures." The present stone, however, from Bulmore, seems to be an exception to this rule: on the front in one corner there appears to be a figure of some kind, though it has suffered so much from decay that it is difficult to say for what it was intended: and it is still more curious that on the *back* of this fragment, towards one side, is the very singular frog-like figure drawn fig. 2; this is not exactly in relief, but is in a manner incised, the darker parts being hollowed out, leaving the figure a plain surface without any carving except the lines showing the claws.

18 in. by 16 in.

Mr. Edmund Jones.

Fig. 3 shows the fragment of another cross which was found some years since in the churchyard at Cacrleon. It was drawn in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' for October 1856, p. 311. The Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in a notice respecting it, says that, "from the character of the work, the date may be assigned to the end of the eleventh or the commencement of the twelfth century. Two figures of supporting angels, of remarkable rudeness

of design, will be observed on the left-hand side of the stone in the engraving."

The interlaced ribbon-work of this fragment bears some resemblance to that of the cross at Bedale, figured in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. iii. p. 259. It will also be observed that this fragment bears figures which, from the quotation given above, are unusual in Welsh crosses.

17 in. by 13 in. *The late Rev. Daniel Jones.*

MEDLÆVAL ANTIQUITIES AND OBJECTS OF LATER DATE.

ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS.

PLATE XLV. figs. 1 to 5 show a variety of examples of arrow-heads of iron, all found (with the exception of fig. 3) in the upper layers of earth and rubbish during the excavation at the castle villa. Figs. 1 and 4 may be said to have triangular heads. Figs. 2 and 3 have the lower corners of the triangle rounded. Fig. 5 is deeply barbed; and when perfect, the arrow must have been a most effective weapon: it is sometimes called a "swallow-tail." As an illustration, my friend Mr. King has kindly sent to me the following quotation from the old Border ballad "The Raid of the Reids-wire" (Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border):—

"The swallow tail frae tackles flew,
Five hundreth flain into a flight"

the affray taking place in Elizabeth's time.

J. J. jun.

Figs. 6 and 7 are two specimens of forked heads of cross-bow bolts. Two other similar heads were found with them, and were drawn and described in the 'Archæological Journal,' vol. ix. p. 118. The remarks then made are equally applicable to these two, and are therefore transcribed: they are called "bifurcate iron bolt-heads found behind the wainscot at Machen Place—an ancient residence of the Morgan family in Monmouthshire, built probably in the reign of Henry VII. This form does not appear to be of common occurrence; it was used in field-sports, as is shown by the highly curious painting by Lucas Cranach, exhibited by Mr. Farrer at a meeting of the Institute in June 1850 (Journal, vol. vii. p. 303): it represented the grand stag-hunt and battue given by the Elector of Saxony in 1544 to Charles V. and other great personages, who appear shooting with the cross-bow, the bolts having heads of this peculiar form. This curious painting, Mr. Bernhard Smith suggested, strikingly recalls to mind certain expressions in Shakespeare. In 'As you like it,' the Duke laments that the 'poor dappled fools' should have their haunches gored with 'forked heads.'

So also Kent says to Lear, 'though the fork invade the region of my heart.' It may, however, be assumed that they were not used exclusively in the chase, since amongst various warlike relics found some years since on Towton Field—vestiges doubtless of the memorable conflict in 1461—iron bolt-heads precisely similar to those in Mr. Morgan's possession were discovered. Furcate arrow-heads, Mr. Hewitt observed, appear to have been frequently used in the East, and many examples may be seen in the Museum of the Asiatic Society. Dion Cassius relates that Commodus delighted to show his skill by beheading the ostrich, when at full speed, with crescent-headed arrows."

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Fig. 8 is the head of a spear in iron, found in the excavation at the castle villa: the form is flat, and the portion of the handle or spear which went into the socket has been so thin that it must apparently have been wanting in strength, and can hardly have been intended for any very rough work.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 9.—This spear-head, unlike the last, was evidently made for active use: the socket is round, at any rate for some distance up the head, along which it is continued nearly to the top. It was found in Garway churchyard, by B. L. Chapman, Esq., during an excursion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, on their meeting at Monmouth on 21st August, 1857. The church being under repair, some excavation had been going on; and Mr. Chapman discovered this spear-head amongst the rubbish, and presented it to the museum.

B. L. Chapman, Esq.

There is also in the Museum an iron sword, twenty-five inches in length and about two and a half in its greatest breadth; also a spear-head, ten inches long. Both these are nearly eaten through with rust; and as this is gradually scaling off, they probably will not last any great length of time even in their present condition, and they were thought not worth drawing. Both of them were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

The four following Plates exhibit antiquities of such a miscellaneous character that they will be described exactly as drawn in the Plates, without attempting to preserve anything like an exact chronological order.

PLATE XLVI. figs. 1 and 2 are portions of glazed tiles, chiefly of a greenish colour, but in part of a bright buff or yellow: the fragment, fig. 2, has part of a crest at the top, which has been ornamented by notches; the other and more perfect specimen, as far as the tile itself is concerned,

appears also to have had a crest, but it is now broken off. They were found in the upper beds of earth in the grounds of the castle villa, and probably belonged to some building connected with the castle. It is not unlikely that they were of Flemish manufacture, and of the same date as figs. 7 and 8 of the same Plate.

Fig. 1. 18 in. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Fig. 2. 14 in. by 9 in.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 3 is a quern or handmill, commonly called in Ireland a pot-quern; it is rather similar to one drawn in Mr. Wilde's 'Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy,' p. 108. Mr. Wilde says that "the antiquity of querns or handmills in Ireland is very great; yet they continue in use to the present day:" and in a note he says, "During the famine period, many of the handmills which had long been given up were again employed, particularly in hilly districts or where the ordinary watermills were not accessible. So late as the summer of 1853, I purchased a quern at work in the neighbourhood of Clifden, Connemara." The same remarks are equally applicable to the querns of Wales; it is difficult, consequently, to decide the age of the quern here sketched. It was found at the door of a cottage near Abergavenny.

15 in. by 6 in.

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

Fig. 4 is a portion of a coffin-lid found in the churchyard at Caerleon. It was drawn in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' for October 1856; and the remarks of the editor were as follows:—"The letters, though they do not lead to any identification of the person commemorated (which, however, the head shows to have been a man), warrant the assigning of its execution to the end of the thirteenth century. Coffin-lids of this kind are common, the head being raised in relief above an incised or raised cross, and the inscription running all round.

19 in. by 15 in., and 6 in. thick. *The late Rev. Daniel Jones.*

Fig. 5 was also found in the churchyard; it is a three-sided block of oolitic freestone, most probably from the opposite side of the channel, on which are carved three interlaced circles. It is very evident that this is not a mere fragment of a string-course of interlaced rings; for the three circles are complete in themselves. A drawing of this stone was sent up some years since to W. S. Walford, Esq., who seemed interested in this peculiar ornamentation; and he informed me that it was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institute, but that no one could call to mind any design formed of a similar arrangement of rings.

12 in. by 10 in.

The late Rev. Daniel Jones.

Fig. 6 is a mortar of stone: Mr. Wilde, in his 'Catalogue of the Irish Antiquities,' says that "mortars, like millstones, have passed down from very ancient to modern times; in fact, to the present day." This is, of course, equally true in Wales; and therefore great caution ought to be used in assigning even an approximate date to them. The one now drawn cannot be very old, neither can it well be very modern. It was found in a cottage at Nash. A similar one is now in the garden of Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., of Usk, but it is not known where it was found.

13 in. by 6 in.

Rev. H. W. Steel.

Figs. 7 and 8 are fragments of green glazed pottery, found in the excavation at the castle villa. In the 'Delineations of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon,' fig. 7 was drawn, with considerable hesitation, as probably of Roman work, chiefly on account of Mr. King's opinion at that time. Since then, Mr. King informs me that he has seen reason to alter this opinion; and as he has ample means of judging, this singular-looking head has been withdrawn from the Roman remains, and placed under the present head. The mouth is perforated so as to form the spout of some vessel. A short time since, the Caerleon Museum was examined by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P.; and he remarked that at Castell-y-Bere, in Merionethshire, where he had been for some time making excavations, as detailed in the 'Archæologia Cambrensis' for April 1861, a somewhat similar head of glazed pottery was found, but that the colour was not green, but light yellow. Since then, Mr. Wynne has kindly sent me a sketch of it: he says it is "much smaller than that at Caerleon, and has not a hole through it;" so that it probably was a handle of some vessel, while that at Caerleon was evidently a spout.

Castell-y-Bere, Mr. Wynne says, "was visited by Edward I. during his wars in Wales, and was deserted about the close of his reign or the beginning of the reign of Edward II.;" so that this seems to give some approximation to the date of the Merionethshire head. Figures of fantastic animals were very much in use as drinking-vessels at one period of the middle ages.

J. J. jun.

Fig. 8 is rather an ornamental fragment of a handle, also of green glazed pottery. Besides the pieces here drawn, there are in the Museum several other fragments of green, of brown, and of yellow glazed pottery. Some of these fragments came from Goldclift Priory, and were given by the *Rev. C. W. King*. Other fragments of a brown colour (probably, from their workmanship, of Flemish origin) were found at Caerleon, and were given by

Mr. W. D. Jenkins.

Fig. 9 is the drawing of a pair of iron shears found in the moat of Caldicot Castle. In Mr. Oct. Morgan's opinion, its date may probably be of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

9½ in. long.

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

PLATE XLVII. fig. 1 is a very pretty and well-executed shield of ivory, which probably was once attached to a statuette of bronze: part of it is now of a light-blue colour, from contact with the metal; in fact, it has become in some measure an incipient turquoise. A sketch of it was sent to Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., of Tredunnoch (at the present moment residing at Hereford), who takes a great interest in heraldic matters; and in his reply he says, "I send, for your inspection, Mr. Planché's interesting work called '*Pursuivant of Arms*;' and you will see (page 47) the seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of King Stephen, which bore *chevronny* of seven chevrons. You will also see (page 48) that the seal of Gilbert de Clare, temp. Henry III., had settled down to the three chevrons, which ever after were the well-known arms of the Clares; and as your ivory shield has five chevrons, it most likely belonged to a Clare between Gilbert of Stephen's time and Gilbert of Henry III. This Gilbert of Henry the Third's time may have been the first who used the three chevrons. I think you cannot be far wrong in calling it about the twelfth or thirteenth century."

Mr. Octavius Morgan also was kind enough to write to W. S. Walford, Esq., respecting it, and has sent me his reply. As the opinion expressed by Mr. Walford differs in some degree from that of Mr. Hawkins, an extract from his letter is, by his permission, here inserted:—"The little shield, of which you send me a sketch, is very likely to have formed part of a statuette of a Clare, though such a thing of that period is a rarity. The Clare coat was in all probability originally chevrons, without regard to number. There is a seal of Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Strongbow's father, engraved in Bysshe's '*Notes to Upton*,' p. 89, on which the shield is *chevronny*; and there was a drawing of a seal of a Clare, sent from Ireland to the Institute some years ago, which had the like; also in the Hatton Collection, in Lord Winchelsea's possession, is a sketch of a seal of a FitzGilbert (no doubt a Clare) which had a similar coat. The first two, and, I believe, the last, were of the twelfth century. I do not think any particular branch or individual bore the three chevrons while others bore chevronny, or that the coat was changed at once from chevronny to three chevrons, but that for some time the coat was represented one way or the other, just as at a later period the coat of Gavaston was sometimes three eaglets and sometimes six, according to the space or the fancy of the artist—the

coat being eaglets without regard to number. The consequence is, I fear, no precise date can be given for the change in the Clare coat. The shield would suit the early part of the thirteenth century ; and, for anything I know, the chevronny form of the coat may have been occasionally used as late.”

J. J. jun.

Fig. 2 is a singular relic, being the cast of an original seal of the former mayors of Caerleon. This cast was given to the museum by Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq., of Tredunnoch, who, on being applied to for information respecting it, kindly sent the following communication as to the mode in which he obtained it, and also as to the form of the *ƿ* in the word Kairleon :—

“ I have no doubt that the fourth letter of Kair is intended for *r*, and that the imperfect part which seems to connect the lower part of the turn with the bottom of the *r* must have been caused by the person who made the impression from the *original seal* not having taken care that the wax was properly free from air before the seal was impressed. I think that the said imperfection would not be found in the original seal; but where or when that seal was last seen I know not. The history of the original impression, from which I had the casts taken by a very celebrated man for old seals, who then lived in Little Russell Street, not far from the British Museum, is as follows :—When looking over, some years since, a box of old papers, deeds, and other curiosities which had belonged to the late William Nicholl, Esq., of Caerleon (my grandfather), I found in a small box *the impression in red wax*; and upon it was written, ‘Taken from the seal of the Mayor of Caerleon;’ but when or how it came into my grandfather’s possession I know not. He might have seen the old, original seal in the possession of some one in Caerleon, and had the impression taken off; or he might have only come into the possession of the *impression*, taken perhaps many years before, and perhaps the only remains in my grandfather’s time of the mayor’s seal, which might have been taken many years previously. The impression that I found was destroyed by the cast that was taken from it. The imperfect part of the cast was written upon by the man who took the cast, to make out what the inscription must have been when the seal was in its perfect state, from his knowledge of similar old mayors’ seals.” Mr. Hawkins adds in a P.S., “The mayor of Caerleon’s seal was *most likely* granted by one of the old Welsh Lords of Caerleon, being a part of the arms of the Lords, who used three castles on their seal.”

It may be well to mention that in this seal the word seems spelled *majoritas*, whereas some other corporate seals, as London (‘Arch. Journal,’ iii. 74) have it spelled *majoratus*, which is the ancient and more correct

mode. The letters in the present seal, as will be seen from the drawing, are not very distinct, and there may be some doubt whether the last letter but one is intended for *a* or *u*; but there can be no doubt whatever about the letter before *t* being in this seal *i*, and not *a*.

Henry Montonnier Hawkins, Esq.

Several mediæval iron keys are in the Museum: amongst them is a very large one, which was found in clearing out a room in the Edwardian castle at Newport; unfortunately, it is in very bad condition, being nearly eaten through with rust. It is 10 inches long, and was presented by

Wm. Daniel, jun., Esq.

Another key, in a tolerable state of preservation, and of rather an elegant form, is represented fig. 3. It was found in the castle villa. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 4 is a brass or bronze ring, with somewhat of an antique shape; it bears a monogram, apparently H and N combined, with a figure like the numeral 4 above. Similar forms were frequently used as merchants' marks.

Fig. 5 is a ring of brass, of plain workmanship, and of very full size: within is engraved a motto—LOVE MEE. This very matter-of-fact direction stamps it as a love-token, doubtless highly esteemed on account of the donor, but not intrinsically valuable. This ring and that previously described were both found at Caerleon, but it is not known under what circumstances.

Fig. 6 is a gold ring of rather more elegant form, and certainly with a more sentimental motto. It was found in the garden of the Priory, and is drawn of the actual size. Being so small, it may have been intended either for the taper finger of a lady or as a ring to be used on the second joint of the finger—a custom which, Mr. King informs me, was common both in mediæval and Roman times. On the inside is engraved the motto, in old characters (as copied below the figure), *Not this but I*. Notwithstanding the bad grammar (if it is to be read as “I give you not this, but myself”), there is a certain quaintness about the idea which is highly amusing.

J. E. L.

Fig. 7 is a tobacco-stopper and seal combined. It is of brass; and on the seal are engraved the letters S I or I S.

Fig. 8 is another tobacco-stopper, of rather superior workmanship. Possibly, from the attitude, it may have represented some favourite actor.

Fig. 9 is a portion of a Venetian glass vessel, very white and thin, which was found, with several other fragments, in the excavation at the castle villa; it appears to have been originally a large drinking-glass, of the usual form. Sometimes these hollow stems contain small quantities of water; but this is not the case either in this or in that drawn fig. 10. *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 10 may have been the stem either of a similar glass or of a *tazza*. It is in the shape of a bunch of grapes; but, unfortunately, in the drawing it is represented reversed. It is probably of Venetian work. It was found, many years ago, in the garden at Usk, by *The late Mrs. Nicholl.*

Fig. 11 was found in a mound of stone, called a castle, at Llanvaches, near Caerwent: it was described by Mr. O. Morgan, when he sent it to the Museum, as a "bronze bar or stretcher of a purse, pouch, or gypsière, which was worn fixed to the girdle or waist, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries." *Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.*

Fig. 12 is an enlarged representation of a copper seal found in the excavation at the castle villa: the line at the side shows its actual size. It represents a cock and a hare looking into a cauldron or pot, and bears the motto around, HER IS NA MARE BOTE COK POT HARE; in other words, "Here is no more than cock, pot, hare." It is rather singular that, soon after the discovery of this seal, an impression was sent to Albert Way, Esq.; and almost by return of post he returned the impression of a counterpart, which had been found in one of the Eastern Counties, and which, from the similarity of the workmanship, had probably been made by the same artist. The device in this case is "an ape mounted on an ass, on his hand an owl by way of a hawk." It has this inscription around:—* HER IS NO LASS' APE VLE AND ASS', which, as Mr. Way writes, means, "Here is no less than an ape, owl, and ass." Within the last two years also, I have purchased the electrotype of a somewhat similar seal, probably by the same artist. Mr. Way has kindly sent me the following note respecting it:—"The reading is thus, * ALLONE . Y . RIDE . HAV . I . NO . SVAYN. An ape is astride on a bear, and has an owl on his fist, in lieu of a hawk,—the fun of the thing being, no doubt, an aping of the gentle pursuits of falconry; and the grotesque sportsman tells us he rides without attendant or swayn, as we see running at the heels of the mediæval sportsman. I am afraid it is too late now to guess at the latent meaning of these old jokes; they all, no doubt, had a significance; and they are highly curious as amongst the earliest *English* inscriptions accompanying devices on seals. There is another capital seal by the same hand, with a hound and a hare playing at hazard." *J. J. jun.*

Fig. 13.—A badge of Charles I. struck in lead, and of very inferior workmanship, but still very curious as bearing the well-known head of this monarch. He is represented as wearing a crown of the usual form; and though the lace collar usually appearing on his badges is not seen here, yet the collar of the Garter, which is also frequently shown, is very apparent. A medal, represented in the quarto volume called ‘The Medallie History of England,’ by Edwards and Son, London, in 1790 (plate 15. fig. 8), agrees in many respects with the head on the present badge. At the back is the motto, “God bless the King.” It evidently has been designed by some one not much accustomed to the work; for two letters, the D and the N, are reversed, evidently as if the die-cutter had forgotten that in a die the letters must be reversed to produce a correct impression. The H and the E in THE are united, apparently without especial cause; for there was plenty of room for the whole word. This badge was found at Llanhenock, and was presented to the Museum by
Mrs. John Gaskoin.

It may be well to mention that near the same place was found a collection of leaden bullets, altogether of several pounds weight, which are now in the Museum.

Fig. 14 is a flesh-fork for taking meat out the pot: it is of iron, and was found at Llanvaches, near Caerwent. Similar flesh-forks were used in some of the country districts almost up to the present day.

18 inches long.

Rev. W. Lindsay.

PLATE XLVIII.—This plate contains sketches of the centre pieces of four oak pannels, found a few years ago behind the wainscoting of an old house at Caerleon. Nothing further is known about them; so that they must be judged by their intrinsic merits. They appear to be Flemish carvings; but the hats of both the male figures approach in form to those in use about the time of Henry VIII. The portions of the pannels drawn in this plate are 9 inches by 6 inches. *The late Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.*

PLATE XLIX.—An earthenware “cannette,” which was purchased from a person in the village, a few years ago. Strictly speaking, it can hardly be called an antiquity of Caerleon, having been brought from Somersetshire; but as it has excited the interest of several antiquaries who have visited the Museum, it was thought advisable to give a coloured plate of it. Mr. Octavius Morgan, whose knowledge as to objects of this description is well known, and who possesses an admirable collection, has kindly communicated to me the following note respecting it. It is, he says,

"A very curious specimen of English pottery of the seventeenth century. Its known history is, that it has been in a cottage at Caerleon for nearly thirty years, and that it was brought from Somersetshire, where it had been in the possession of the same family for many years previously.

"Its conical form strongly resembles that of the tall Flemish white stoneware 'cannettes,' which were made during the latter part of the sixteenth century, and imported into England. The body of the vessel consists of brownish-red porous earthenware, which has been covered with a thin coat of white clay or slip; this has been removed in parts by a blunt tool, to form in the red body beneath a rude pattern of scrolls and leaves; this pattern so formed is of a darkish olive-green colour, which hue it seems to have acquired from the thick coat of lead glaze with which the whole has been covered. This glaze is transparent and of a brownish-yellow colour, probably owing to its accidentally containing oxide of iron; it has thus imparted a yellow colour to the white clay, and, being accumulated in larger quantities in the sunk parts of the pattern, has produced the olive tint where it comes in contact with the red body." 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

PLATE L. fig. 1 is the facsimile of a letter which was found some years since, with a number of other old papers of less interest, underneath the slates in the roof of the Priory. Though nearly the whole of it is perfectly easy to be read at the present day, yet, as there are two or three words which seem in some degree indistinct, it may be well to give it, in modern spelling :—

"CAPTAIN THOMAS MORGAN,

"You are to remain with the Train-band under your command in the town of Chepstow, to secure the said town, and not to permit any of the firearms to go out of the said town; also of the four pieces of ordnance which are there, you are to dispose two of them for the defence of the town of Monmouth: and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Dated at Ragland, the 28th day of March, 1643.—ED. HERBERT."

It will be seen that the letters *p* and *e* are not formed as they are now made in England, but are precisely similar to those of the present running-hand of the Germans.

Mr. Wakeman has kindly informed me that "the writer of this letter, Ed. Herbert, was an active Parliamentarian of Merthyr Gerin Grange, in Magor; he died in 1666. Who Captain Thomas Morgan was, is not so clear."

Dowager Lady Mackworth.

Amongst the mediæval objects which have not been drawn, the following may be mentioned as possessing the most interest :—

A leaden weight, or what is believed to be such, with the figure of a lion "passant." It is round, two inches and a quarter in diameter, and rather more than an eighth of an inch in thickness. It was found amongst the rubbish when the church of St. Woollos, Newport, was undergoing repairs. However unfitted for the work, it is very certain that weights entirely made of lead were commonly used, and in fact were only prohibited by Act of Parliament in the year 1835. See a paper by Thos. Brewer, Esq., in the 8th vol. of the 'Journal of the Archæological Association,' page 309, in which many curious particulars are given relative to the stamping of weights. It appears that, by a charter of James I., the Plumbers' Company were empowered to assay and mark all solder and *weights of lead* made or sold by any of their members. The weight of the piece of lead found at St. Woollos is, as nearly as possible, a quarter of a pound; it appears therefore probable that it was a weight, and that the stamp of the lion was the authority for its use, answering to the mark of the inspector of weights of our own day.

Captain Marsh.

Part of an iron spur, much decayed, with a long-spiked rowel: also part of a bronze or brass spur.

Both these were found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

Part of another bronze or brass spur.

W. D. Jenkins, Esq.

A small bronze figure of a Madonna and Child, which probably had served for the top of a spoon.

Found in the castle villa.

J. J. jun.

A spoon of brass, with a flat button-like termination at the top. The bowl is not a perfect oval, as it became in later times, but is very much of the form of that drawn No. 1, at page 301 of vol. ix. of the 'Archæological Journal,' and exhibited by Mr. Oct. Morgan at a meeting of the Institute. Mr. Morgan thinks the spoon in the Museum to be of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

It was found at Coldra, near Caerleon*.

A jet bead, found with twenty or thirty more on the "wall-plate" of the porch of Risca Old Church, which was taken down in 1851. The beads were placed so that no one could observe them till the roof was removed, and probably had been put there for safety, at the time of the Reformation, by some adherent of the old religion.

* In the Case of "Objects for Comparison," in the Museum, will be seen four spoons of somewhat similar form, found in London, and deposited by Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

There is one curious circumstance connected with this old church, which is worth recording. A notice of it was read at a meeting of the local antiquarian association, by the late Rev. Daniel Jones, but it was never published, and it cannot now be found; but Mr. Robathan, of Risca, has kindly sent the following particulars:—"The walls of the tower were of considerable thickness; and towards the south-east corner, a grave or chest was discovered in the body of the masonry, about two feet long and one foot wide and high. The bottom, sides, and top were formed of paving-stone. This chest contained three skulls, one evidently that of a male, all full grown; there were also two or three bones belonging to the upper or lower extremities."

A similar chest or grave was discovered also in the walls of the church at Trevethin, near Pontypool, some years since: in this case it was not in the tower, but in one of the walls of the body of the church.

Edward Robathan, Esq.

Encaustic tile, bearing the arms of Llanthony Abbey, from the Paddock House, Gloucester; date 1501.

A. W. Franks, Esq.

Iron cannon-ball, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, found at Tonbach, in the parish of Llangibby.

The late Rev. C. A. Williams.

Two small iron cannon-balls, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, found several years ago in a bank near the wall on the eastern side of the church at Christchurch. It is said that the Parliamentary soldiers once occupied the church.

Miss Hall.

Skull and horn of a large wild stag, found, in November 1854, in the alluvial clay on the shore of the Channel, in the parish of St. Bride.

Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

ENGLISH COINS, &c.

Penny of Edward I. or II.

Half-groat of Elizabeth. (Redwick.)

Shilling of James I. (The Levels.)

Half-crown, plated on copper, Charles I. (Penhow Castle.)

Farthing of Charles I.

Irish farthing, Charles I.

Half-groat, Commonwealth.

Halfpenny (Duke of Ormond's). Coined by the Irish loyalists.

Bristol farthing, 1652.

Farthing token, 1666. (Maddox Close, Newport.)

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

Mr. Hy. Waters.

Mr. Hy. Waters.

Mr. Dutfield.

Mrs. Jos. Davies.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

T. C. Hooper, Esq.

Mr. John Comeley.

Farthing of Charles II. (Newport.)
 Sixpence of Charles II.
 "Gun money" of James II., 1690.
 Farthings of William and Mary (three).
 Farthing of William and Mary.
 Shilling of William III. (Penhow.)
 Crown of William III.
 Counter of Queen Anne.
 Halfpenny of George I.
 Irish halfpenny of George I.
 Halfpennies of George II. (two).
 Halfpenny of George II. (Penhow.)
 Counter on the birth of the Prince of Wales, Aug. 12, 1762.
 Abbey-piece. (Newport).

Hy. John Davis, Esq.
E. J. Phillips, Esq.
T. C. Hooper, Esq.
T. C. Hooper, Esq.
Mrs. Jos. Davies.
Mr. Henry Waters.
E. J. Phillips, Esq.
Thos. Wakeman, Esq.
Mrs. Jos. Davies.
Mrs. Jos. Davies.
Mrs. Jos. Davies.
Mr. Dutfield.
Mrs. Jos. Davies.
H. J. Davis, Esq.

BRIEF NOTICES OF CAERLEON AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THE knowledge which we possess of the history of Caerleon under the Romans is very scanty indeed; in fact, it rests more on the antiquities which are found there than on actual historical records. There can, however, be no doubt that for a long series of years it was the residence of the Second Augustan Legion, which, from its protracted stay in our island, obtained the name of Britannica.

It also appears, from the terms in which the town is mentioned by writers of the middle ages, that it had been, and still was, a place of very considerable note. Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of it in the most pompous language*; and it has been shown by Usher and Bingham† that in the early ages it was the metropolitan see of Wales: in after-times the archiepiscopal seat was transferred to St. David's.

Caerleon appears to have had several names: in Gale's copy of the 'Itinerary of Antoninus' it is called ISCE LEGVA AVGVSTA—evidently a corruption of *Isca Legionis secundæ Augustæ*, as it appears, or very nearly so, in other copies; it was also called *Isca Augusta* in the Ravenna list, and *Isca Silurum*.

The word Isca occurs in the ancient name of Exeter—*Isca Damnoniorum*: it is in fact the British word *Wysg*, with a Roman termination, and signifies that the place was situated on the banks of a stream. The word is still preserved in the name of the Usk, the river on which Caerleon is situated. Mr. King has pointed out to me, that on a coin of Postumus, given by

* The words of Giraldus must of course be taken with a good deal of qualification, as is shown in the paper by Mr. Wakeman, an abridgment of which is printed in the present volume; but the following extract from Camden's translation of the passage may interest those who do not possess a copy of his 'Britannia':—

"This was an ancient and highly privileged city, admirably built in former times by the Romans with walls of burnt brick. You will see here many traces of ancient grandeur—immense palaces, whose roofs, once gilded, imitated the Roman splendour, it having been first built by the Roman emperors, and adorned with handsome structures. Here was a prodigious high tower, noble baths, remains of temples, and theatres with grand walls, part of which are still remaining. You will everywhere find, both within and without the walls, subterranean buildings, water-courses and passages underground, and what you will think more extraordinary, stoves everywhere wonderfully constructed, secretly conveying a concealed heat from certain narrow brick flues."—Vol. iii. p. 103.

† Usserii Antiquitates, cap. 5; Bingham's 'Antiquities of the Christian Church,' ix. chap. 6. sect. 20.

Mionnet * and Bandurius †, the modern mode of spelling the word is made use of, thus, EXERCITVS VSC. Mr. Akerman also reads it in the same manner ‡. It is singular that Spanheim §, who refers to the same coin, copies the legend EXERCITVS ISC; and Vaillant ||, EXERCITVS YSC.

The modern name of Caerleon is generally supposed to have been derived from *Caer*, the British word for a camp or fortified city, and *leon*, a corruption of *legionum*, thus making it “the city of legions;” and this appears the more probable from its having been frequently mentioned under this title by the writers of the middle ages ¶. But this derivation, as we are informed by Mr. Coxe, was denied by Owen, a famous Welsh scholar, who considered the correct spelling to be *Caer-llion*, or the “city of waters,”—a name by no means inapplicable; for, when viewed from an eminence, the town appears almost surrounded by the winding river Usk and its tributary streams. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that the first-mentioned derivation is the correct one. It is singular that in two other instances the British names of places where the Romans had been domiciled are very nearly the same as the modern name of Isca. Chester was called in the Itineraries *Deva*, but by the British *Caer-legion* or *Caer-leon-vawr*; and it is well known that the Twentieth Legion was stationed there for many years. Again, Caerhun, or Caer Rhun, in Caernarvonshire, was the Roman station *Conovium*; and numerous Roman remains have been found there, including bricks with the stamp of the Tenth Legion, the memory of which seems to be preserved in the name of a mountain of the vicinity, which we are informed by Camden was called, in his day, *Mynyddh Caer Lleion*, or the *Kaer Lleion* Mountain.

* Mionnet, *Med. Rom.* ii. p. 67.

† Banduri *Num. Imp. Rom.* i. p. 298:—“EXERCITVS VSC. Hunc nummum rarissimum ex ære primi moduli profert Tristanus, sed nescio quamobrem illum Postumo filio ascribit. Patinus et Vaillantius inter nummos secundæ magnitudinis hunc ipsum recensent: et primus legit eum Tristano EXERCITVS ISC; Vaillantius vero YSC legit.”

Mr. King remarks that it would be difficult to determine, in a coin of that period, whether the word was spelt VSC or YSC, as the V and the Y then could not be distinguished from one another, the characters of that century being the rudest in the Roman series.

‡ Akerman, *vol. ii.* p. 50.

§ Spanheim, *vol. ii.* p. 631.

|| Vaillant, *Num. Imp. Rom.*, *vol. i.* p. 187.

¶ Giral. *Camb. It. lib. ii. cap. 4*; Ven. *Bedæ Hist. lib. i. cap. 7*. Henr. Hunt, *lib. i.*, calls the name Kairlegion.

Mr. King has kindly furnished me with the following quotation from the ‘*Cambriæ Epitome*’ of Walter de Mappes, in which the spelling is given nearly in the modern manner. He was a friend of Giraldu Cambrensis; and his poems have been published by the London Camden Society:—

“Iuxta Kaerleon mœnia
Ad duo miliaria,” &c.

The shape of the ancient fortress of Isca may be traced very distinctly, partly by the remains of the actual walls, and partly by an elevated ridge formed from their ruins. Like most other Roman encampments, it appears to have been nearly a square with the angles rounded, and with an entrance near the middle of each side. That to the south-west led into a road now called the Broadway, and very probably to a ford over the river. Till within the last few years, the ground on both sides of this road was a common pasture, and was found to contain such an abundance of stones from the ruined buildings of the suburbs, that for many years the quarrying of it formed a remunerating employment for the labourers of the town. Many antiquities were consequently brought to light; but it is mortifying to state that the greater portion which were then discovered have been lost, scattered, or destroyed. Had they been preserved, they would, together with the objects now in the Museum, have formed a very excellent local collection of Roman antiquities.

The walls themselves, or rather those portions which still remain, are of no great height—probably only ten or twelve feet in the highest part, from the level of the ground outside. Within the walls the earth has accumulated, and stands only one or two feet below the remains of the wall, in some cases almost level with the top of it. In an excavation made a few years ago near the south-west angle, where the colour of the grass seemed to mark the corner of some buildings, leaving an open space or street between them and the wall, running north and east from the corner, a hole had to be dug, large enough to conceal a tall man, before the foundations were reached. Many of the stone facings of the wall have been removed, probably to build the houses of the town in comparatively modern times; and in these places the wall consists merely of a very irregular kind of masonry: the mortar in general is not mixed with pounded bricks, though, singularly enough, this is the case near the corner of the wall, where strength was required. It is remarkable that the wall at the opposite or north-east corner of the city appears in the road near the upper turnpike, forming part of the foot-pavement; and here also the mortar may be seen mixed rather largely with powdered brick. Possibly from the general absence of brick in the mortar, it has been the custom to consider much of the stone facing which remains not to be Roman, but the work of more modern times; and this idea seemed to be borne out by one of the stone facings having on the *outside* the remains of Roman mortar, with pounded brick, still adhering to it: but Mr. Way, on his late visit to Caerleon, expressed his belief that the whole of the stone facings were of Roman work; and he has had such opportunities of judging, that it is probably wiser to change our former opinion. The original putlog holes still remain. There is one pecu-

liarity, however, which has not yet been explained. There are several straight, upright lines indicating a kind of finish in the wall, and which seem to have no object; the courses of stone do not correspond on either side, and yet the wall is perfectly even in front. Within about twelve yards there are three of these apparent breaks, and it is remarkable that they are immediately opposite to the amphitheatre. Is it possible that they may have some connexion with sallyports or passages leading to it from the city?

In the field to the left of the Broadway, without the walls, is the amphitheatre, evidently Roman, which commonly goes by the name of "King Arthur's Round Table." Giraldus Cambrensis states that there were walls standing in his time; but certainly none are to be seen at the present day. It is said that, within the memory of some individuals who were living a few years ago at Caerleon, numbers of small tesserae were found just beneath the surface, as if some part of it had been covered with a tessellated pavement; but Mr. King's opinion is that they must have been brought there by accident, as this was evidently an open amphitheatre, similar to that now remaining in an almost perfect state near Dorchester, and no tessellated pavement would have borne the exposure to the frosts of a British winter.

In the next field, towards the river, on the same side of the Broadway, traces of buildings are very distinctly seen; and some years since a considerable excavation was made there by the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. Nothing, however, was found of any very great interest, the foundations proving to be those of an inferior description of baths, probably cold or tepid, together with the drains for supplying them with water. The cement forming the floors was hard and well preserved*.

In the same field is an ancient well which has long been disused, but which, within the memory of some of the old inhabitants, had more than once been opened and again closed, but which had never been cleared out. As there was little or no water in it, this was accomplished by the direction of Sir Digby Mackworth; and a very large quantity of fragments of Roman pottery were brought up, amongst which were the remains of the large amphora drawn Plate XIX. fig. 1.

The first field on the outside of the walls, to the right of the Broadway, and immediately opposite to that in which is the amphitheatre, is still called the "Bear House Field," and has probably derived its name from its having

* In the course of this excavation a second brass coin of Hadrian was found, the reverse of which appears the same as that figured in Mr. Akerman's Roman coins relating to Britain (Plate I., No. 3). It is a female figure, seated on a rock, holding a javelin, her right hand supporting her head; a large shield by her side, with a long spike in the centre; in the exergue is the word BRITANNIA; the rest is illegible.

been the place appropriated to the animals destined for the sports of the theatre.

The Broadway is not by any means the only place where Roman antiquities have been found: in fact, the ground within the walls is in many places almost composed of ruins; and evident marks of the town having been repeatedly destroyed by fire may frequently be observed, thus showing the unsettled state of the district in Roman times, and also corroborating the historical notices of the city given by Mr. Wakeman in his paper on Caerleon, an abridgment of which is printed in the present volume. In an excavation made some years since in the garden of the Priory, by the late Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., a pavement of large stones was found, about five feet deep, which, from the remains immediately above it, was evidently Roman; and between this and the surface were two or three distinct layers of ashes. The bronze pliers drawn Plate XXXIV. fig. 6 were found here.

Some years previously a hypocaust was also found in the same locality; in the course of a short time it was turned into a garden-tank. Within a few yards of the same place, but on the opposite side of the road, a similar hypocaust was discovered, when making alterations in a building now a malt-house.

Several other minor excavations might be mentioned, in all of which Roman remains have been discovered: in fact, it is hardly possible for the ground to be excavated to any depth without finding coins, bricks, or other antiquities. The locality, however, which has proved of the greatest interest to the antiquary is the property in the neighbourhood of the castle mound. When it came into the possession of the late John Jenkins, jun., Esq., the ground was very uneven, and consisted chiefly of irregular mounds: he determined to convert it into an even lawn, and, with this view, for several years employed a large number of labourers, and thus was the means of bringing to light the interesting Roman villa described in the present volume: on account of its importance, it has been thought advisable to do this in a separate paper.

Coins have been found in very great abundance; but the climate of Caerleon is decidedly damp, and in general they are in a bad state of preservation. It will be seen, however, that rather a full series has been found at Caerleon and the surrounding district; and the reader is referred to the list kindly made out by my friend the Rev. C. W. King.

The interest of the antiquary will not be confined entirely to the town itself; in fact, Roman remains are occasionally found throughout the whole district. The antiquities of Bulmore deserve especial notice. This hamlet is beautifully situated on the banks of the Usk, rather more than a mile

from Caerleon, at the foot of the steep range of hills on which runs the old road between Caerleon and Caerwent, the ancient *Venta Silurum*. The remains which have been dug up in the neighbouring fields prove that it was the residence of some family of note at Caerleon; and this was placed beyond all doubt by the discovery of a sepulchral enclosure, containing a number of inscriptions, all apparently belonging to the same family.

This interesting relic was found about the year 1815 by Mr. Jones, the father of the present owner, and in whose family the property has long remained. The old house at Bulmore is situated close to the road leading from Caerleon to Kemys: to the back, sloping gradually to the river, is an extensive orchard, in which the tomb was discovered, about thirty or forty yards from the house, and the same distance from the road. The labourers who were attending to the orchard, having found the wall on the lower side, which was about eighteen inches below the surface, continued the search, and laid bare what appeared to be the foundations of a building, about twenty-two feet long, and fifteen broad: from the nature of the ground, the upper part lay deeper beneath the surface than the lower.

Within the tomb were found eight stones with inscriptions, all of which are drawn in the present volume; but, with a single exception, Mr. Jones assures me that they were all turned with the lettered side downwards: the only one which had the inscription upwards was that drawn Plate VII. fig. 2, the workmanship of which is much ruder than that of all the others: upon this slab was deposited the stone trough of which a sketch is given Plate VIII. fig. 6; but no covering of any kind was found. A considerable quantity of ashes and burnt bones were scattered throughout the whole tomb, chiefly under the stones; and the trough was partially filled with them. Many fragments of coarse pottery were observed, and also a first brass coin of Trajan, but nothing sufficiently perfect to show the forms of the urns in which the ashes had been deposited. From all these circumstances, it appears highly probable that the tomb had been ransacked in later ages in search of treasure.

From what I have been informed on very good authority, it is unfortunately but too probable that many other sepulchral stones have actually been broken up to mend the roads. My informant states that she well remembers the time when it was a very common thing to pick up on the road pieces of stone with letters carved upon them: the interest attending the Bulmore inscriptions causes the greater regret for such barbarism, and ought to make the antiquary feel deeply indebted to Mr. Jones for the preservation of what fell under his own observation.

Besides these inscriptions and some other remains which have been already described in their place, part of a coarse tessellated pavement was

found at Bulmore some years ago ; but being in a meadow, the excavation was not followed up, and it therefore remains underground for the present, a treasure for some future antiquary.

The farm-house called Little Bulmore, situated about halfway between Bulmore and Caerleon, has probably also been the residence of some officer connected with the legion. The large sculpture of a Roman emperor, Plate VIII. fig. 2, was found here.

The glass cinerary vessel, drawn Plate XXVII. fig. 1, was also found near this place*.

On the hill-side, still nearer Caerleon, was another place of burial : urns have been repeatedly found there, and, some years since, five or six were discovered at one time. As usual, the contents were ashes and burnt bones ; but it is said that no coins were found in them. The whole of the urns were of coarse pottery, and within one of them was found a smaller vessel of the same material : they all fell to pieces on exposure to the air. In two instances the urn was deposited in a "conditorium" of large tiles marked, as is frequently the case, with checkered scorings, and forming a square vault just large enough to contain it. Even where there was no vault, it appears that a flat stone was placed above the urn in order to protect it in some measure from injury ; and sometimes this stone was inscribed, as is proved by the fragment drawn Plate VII. fig. 4, which evidently is part of a sepulchral inscription for some person aged 17 or 18 years. Since then a large portion of the field in which these urns were found has been dug up, chiefly with a view to further discoveries ; but the search was unsuccessful, the fragments of a single cinerary vessel being all that was obtained.

Almost the whole of this hill appears to have been appropriated to sepulchral purposes ; for immediately behind that part of Caerleon commonly called "the village," but which has not yet quite lost the name of *Ultra Pontem*, several urns of smaller dimensions were found some years ago, all containing burnt bones and ashes : their shape was, it is said, that of a small bell-glass for gardening-purposes ; the material was a black or dark-coloured ware : they also fell to pieces on exposure.

* It is a curious fact, that, in the slip or fall of land on the river-bank which disclosed this glass vessel (now many years ago), several trees were dislodged. The timber was sold to a wood-merchant at Newport ; and in the middle of one of them, when cut up, was found, as it was said, a piece of gold, much mutilated by the saw : an account of this was published in the papers of the day. Mr. Jones, of Bulmore, who lives very near the spot, quite believes the story. Could it have been a gold ring temporarily deposited for safety (though afterwards forgotten) in the hollow of a tree, which in the course of years grew around it and imbedded it in the wood ? It can hardly, under any circumstances, have been a gold Roman coin.

On the north bank of the river, about two miles from Caerleon, and near Glen Usk, some Roman coins were found, one of which, of the reign of Probus, is in the Muscum, presented by Mrs. Herbert Mackworth. Masses of cinders and slag were also found near the mansion ; so that this had probably been the site of some Roman workshop or foundry.

It may possibly be a matter of interest here briefly to allude to a custom which is very prevalent in this district, and which has probably come down to us from Roman times. It is usual here, and in many other places in the Principality, to strew the graves of relatives with flowers, both loose and in garlands, immediately after the funeral, and to repeat the decoration annually on Palm Sunday. In the latter case the choice of the day has been probably made from ecclesiastical motives ; but the same remark does not apply to the general custom.

It is needless here to give any of the numerous and well-known quotations from the classics which speak of the graves being thus adorned ; it may, however, not be so generally known that the Christians at first strenuously objected to the practice * ; but, after the lapse of two or three centuries, it seems that they moderated their opinions, as may be seen from Jerome † and the Christian poet Prudentius ‡, who speak of it without any disapprobation ; so that it is very evident that in the fourth century this custom had become general, both amongst Christians and heathens, and thus there would be the greater probability (as was actually the case) of its being handed down to posterity.

Another custom was especially prevalent in this neighbourhood, and may be worthy of being mentioned, as it seems to recall to mind the ancient *strenæ*, or new year's gifts, which were continued during the middle ages, and do not seem yet entirely to have disappeared. I am informed by an old inhabitant of Newport (about three miles from this place), that on new year's day it was the custom for children to carry about with them from house to house, for the sake of obtaining presents, an apple supported on three small sticks or skewers, and stuck round with barley-corns, on which were fixed raisins : the apple was surmounted with a sprig of box, having split nuts fixed on its leaves ; the whole was decorated with gold-leaf.

* Minucius Felix, Octavius, Lugd. 1672, pp. 107, 109.

† Hieronymus ad Heliodorum, Epist. 3. cap. 1 :—" Quotiescunque nitor in verba prorumpere et super tumulum ejus flores spargere, toties lacrymis implentur oculi." See also his letter of consolation to Pammachius on the death of his wife Paulina.

‡ Prudentius, Hymnus circa exsequias defuncti, v. 169 :—

" Nos tecta forebimus ossa
Violis et fronde frequenti,
Titulumque et frigida saxa
Liquido spargemus odore."

I do not know whether this custom still exists at Newport or not ; but within a very few years I have noticed it at Caerleon, at least in its main features. I quite remember the apple, the evergreen, and the gold-leaf ; probably the raisins and nuts were there also, but they have escaped my memory.

The passages which refer to this custom may be met with in Martial, lib. xiii. ep. 27 :—

“ Aurea porrigitur Jani caryota kalendis.”

The first part of the 33rd Epigram, lib. viii., should also be referred to, in which the poet, in a most amusing manner, ridicules the excessive thinness of a certain gold cup which had been sent as a present, saying that it might be blown away by the puff of a gnat's wing, and comparing it with the leaf-gold on the dates of New Year's Day.

These slight traces of classic customs may possibly, to some individuals, seem too trifling to mention ; but, whether they have actually come down from Roman times or not, their agreement is singular, and it can do no harm thus briefly to record them before they are entirely lost.

In order to give some idea of the Roman suburbs of Caerleon, a rough plan of the district surrounding the town will be found on Plate LI. The chief places where antiquities have been discovered are there specified ; and it will be seen that they are rather numerous : it must also be borne in mind that it has only been within the last few years that these localities have been recorded. Numerous antiquities have doubtless been dug up, and destroyed, of which no record whatever has been made ; and if the places where these have been found were added to the plan, it would probably show that the suburbs were very fully inhabited : even the present plan, imperfect as it is, proves this to a considerable extent.

No account of Caerleon, however brief, would be complete without some notice of the singular earthwork called the Castle Mound. It has already been alluded to in the notice of the Roman villa, but it deserves more especial mention. It is situated on the outside of the city walls, and the ancient moat must have run immediately to the north of it. There can be no doubt whatever that, in mediæval times, it supported the keep of the castle ; for the remains of the towers which once guarded the drawbridge are still in existence, though much overgrown with shrubs, and (as will be seen in the plan, Plate XXXVIII.) the solid mass of masonry on the opposite side of the castle moat, and on which the bridge rested when down, was only removed a few years ago. There can also be little doubt that this was the “ gigantic tower ” mentioned by Giraldus : and there is a tradition in the neighbourhood, that from the top a person might formerly have seen over Christchurch Hill,—a thing, of course, utterly impossible ; but still the

fact of the tradition shows the general opinion of the height of the mound on which the tower was built. The mound has undergone some small alterations of late years, but not sufficient to alter its general appearance; at present it is, from actual measurement, about 223 yards in circumference: the ground on which it stands is much lower in some places than in others; so that from one side the height is 52 feet, while from the other it is only 38. On the average, the height may be taken as about 45 feet.

The Castle evidently extended over a considerable space of ground. One small round tower, to the north-west of the Roman villa (shown in the plan), was only taken down a few years ago; and the remains of very solid ancient walls, no doubt belonging to the castle, are to be seen forming parts of houses in the main street. In fact, it is probable that the out-works extended to the ancient bridge, and that they included the two round towers, one at each end, of which there are still some remains. About the year 1800, as a very old inhabitant of the town, called John Lawrence, informs me, the road from Newport passed under an arch; but whether this formed part of the city walls or of the castle it is difficult to determine: it was taken down, to the best of his memory, about that time.

Some antiquaries have thought that the castle mound ought to be referred to an earlier date, and believe it to have been made in Roman times, or even earlier; this seems improbable: though we have no evidence for it, there may have been a small mound here in Roman or *præ*-Roman times; but that the conical hill, as it now exists, was formed in mediæval times, seems to be proved by the two following facts. In the first place, the moat round the bottom of the mound has cut through and destroyed all vestiges of the Roman villa; and the second fact seems even stronger evidence of mediæval construction. Some years since, the late Mr. John Jenkins had occasion to excavate in the mound near the Roman building, when a wall was discovered running straight into the mound, but having exactly the direction of one of the walls of the Roman villa, and being apparently a continuation of it, thus proving, as it appears to me, that the mound was heaped up above and over some of the remaining parts of the Roman building. As this is a curious fact, I have not trusted to my own memory, but have inquired very particularly as to all the circumstances from a person who was for many years in the employ of the late Mr. John Jenkins, and who entirely corroborates this account.

In order to give some idea of the appearance of the castle mound as seen from a short distance, and also of the general features of the neighbourhood of Caerleon, a slight sketch of the town will be found Plate LII., taken from the hill-side behind "*Ultra Pontem.*" On approaching Caerleon from other quarters, the general impression would probably be that the

country around was much more flat than as seen in the sketch ; there can be no question, however, that the point of view taken gives by far the most picturesque idea of the town : the castle mound cannot be mistaken ; it forms a conspicuous object in the sketch. To the left of the long range of distant hills, will be seen the mountain called Twm Barlwm, about 1700 feet high, capped by a strong and large oval British camp, at one end of which is a very large tumulus. At the top of the hill behind Caerleon, the slope of which is divided into fields, is the encampment called the Lodge Farm, or, by Coxe, Bellingstocke ; while further down the hill, returning again to the left, near the distant bend of the river, is Pil Bach Farm, where was a Roman villa. The old bridge crossed the river, not where the modern one now stands, but very near the bend in the middle of the sketch ; the round tower which guarded the northern end, and which, with the old inn called the Hanbury Arms, probably formed part of the out-works of the castle, may be seen on the opposite bank.

On the river, just below the point of view, is represented one of the coracles still in use amongst the fishermen of the neighbourhood. They only differ from the ancient British coracle in the material which is stretched over the wicker-work : in the ancient coracles this was skin ; in the modern coracles it is generally tarred cloth. They are managed, it is well known, by one short oar or paddle.

In conclusion, it is desirable to draw the attention of antiquaries to the mixed collection of later antiquities found here, some of which are drawn in the later plates. It is not the place here to describe them (this has been done elsewhere), but simply to remark that their character is exactly such as would be expected in a mediæval seaport town trading with foreign lands ; for such was Caerleon, however strange it may now appear to us. Some of the objects drawn are probably from Venice ; others are from Flanders : so that, even in those days, it seems that a taste had arisen for objects of foreign luxury.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF CAERLEON.

By THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq.*

[Abridged, by permission of the Author, from a paper read at the first meeting of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, 5th July, 1848, and printed in vol. iii. of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 228.]

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH tells us that Caerleon, which was originally called *Caer-wysc*, or the city upon the Usk, was built by one Belinus or Belī-Mawr, who must have lived at least three or four centuries before Christ. This account has been copied by succeeding writers, with many fanciful additions. Archdeacon Coxe, in his '*History of Monmouthshire*,' says that the strong British camp called the Lodge, about one mile from Caerleon, was also called Bellingstocke. Where he got his information on this point is not stated; but if correct, the name would seem to confirm the statement of Geoffrey, that it was the work of some powerful British chieftain, of the name of Belī or Belin. It may, however, be observed that the name is common in British history, both alone and in composition, and, like the words Bal, Bala, Bel, Belin, and Belis in the Eastern languages, implies rather a title than a name, and signifies the Deity or the Lord. It must also be borne in mind that Apollo, or the Sun, is well known to have been worshipped by the Druids, and by some other nations, under the name Belenus †; so that the name of Belinstock may be simply

[* This volume having already extended beyond what was originally contemplated, it has been deemed necessary, though with some regret, to abridge this paper. It has, however, been found very difficult to compress a communication so full of facts; and therefore, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, this abridgment has been submitted to my friend Mr. Wakeman, who has kindly examined it to see that it contains the substance of his excellent paper. An Illustrated Catalogue of the Antiquities at Caerleon would hardly have been complete without some notice of its early history, and I have to thank Mr. Wakeman for kindly allowing me thus to make use of his account.—*J. E. L.*]

† Tertullianus in *Apologet.* cap. xxiv.:—"Unicuique provincie et civitati suus deus est; ut Syriæ Astartes, ut Arabiæ Dysares, ut Norici Belenus."

Ausonius, *Professores*, iv. v. 7;—

"Tu Bajocassis stirpe Druidarum satus,
Si fama non fallit fidem,
Beleni sacratum ducis e templo genus;
Et inde vobis nomina:
Tibi Pateræ: sie ministros nuncupant
Apollinaris mystici."

equivalent to Heliopolis, and have no reference whatever to the prince who erected the fortification.

The Roman station of Isca Silurum was, in all probability, founded by Julius Frontinus, about the seventieth year of the Christian era; and the various monuments found here prove that for very many years it was the seat of the Second Augustan Legion. Its modern name, Caer-leon, the city of the legion, there can be little doubt, is derived from this fact. As the capital of the Roman province of Britannia Secunda, it was no doubt a place of considerable importance in its day; yet we must not be led away by the exaggerated descriptions of its splendour and extent given to us by the writers of the middle ages. Its area within the walls was, I believe, about fifty acres; and, comparing this with that of some of our most densely populated modern towns, it may possibly have contained from six to seven thousand inhabitants at the most. The public buildings were doubtless handsome and well built; yet when Giraldus, writing of its remains as existing in his time, mentions immense palaces ornamented with gilded roofs, we may be allowed to doubt whether any roof of Roman construction could possibly have endured through the seven centuries at least which had elapsed from the departure of the Romans to his time. Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote half a century before Giraldus, gives a very different account of it: he tells us that, although it had been the seat of an archbishop, the walls were then scarcely to be seen.

The local history of Caerleon during the Roman period is a complete blank, with the exception of the tradition that Julius and Aaron were

Ausonius, *Prof.* x. v. 17:—

“Nec reticebo senem
 Nomine Phœbicium:
 Qui Beleni ædituus,
 Nil opis inde tulit.
 Sed tamen, ut placitum,
 Stirpe satus Druidum,
 Gentis Aremoricæ,
 Burdigalæ cathedram
 Nati opera obtinuit.”

Vossius, de *Orig. et Prog. Idololatriæ*, lib. ii. cap. 17:—“Atque idem evincunt Aquilejæ tot inscriptiones repertæ. Uti illa in ara oblonga: APOLLINI BELENO AVG. IN HONOREM C. PETTI. Et alia: APOLLINI BELENO C AQVILEIENS FELIX refert Gruterus *Inscr. vett.* pag. xxxvi.”

La Tour d’Auvergne-Corret, *Origines Gauloises*, pp. 146, 147:—“Le soleil fut aussi surnommé dans l’antiquité *Belenus*. Bel-en-us, ces trois mots sont celtiques; leur véritable sens en breton signifie ‘loin au-dessus de nous,’ ou ‘loin au-dessus de nos têtes.’”

martyred here during the persecution of Diocletian, early in the fourth century. Very little also that can be depended on is recorded of it while under the dominion of the British or Welsh chieftains who subsequently governed the country. Under the designation of Kings of Glamorgan and Gwent, these princes appear to have interfered but little in the interminable quarrels of their countrymen of the other parts of the principality, and, after the sixth century, to have lived, generally speaking, on good terms with their Saxon neighbours of Mercia. Some time in the latter half of the ninth century, they voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of King Alfred, and did homage to him and to his successors down to the Norman conquest.

I will now beg to state, in regular order, the occurrences which especially relate to Caerleon:—

892 or 893.—The Danes plundered the town, and ravaged the whole country.

958.—King Edgar visited Caerleon, and determined a dispute between the reigning prince Morgan and Owen ap Howel Dda, in favour of the former.

962.—Edgar was again there; and Morgan, it seems, agreed to pay him an annual tribute of 100 cows.

967.—Owen ap Howel Dda having ravaged Gower in Glamorganshire, Edgar marched an army to Caerleon to assist his vassal Morgan; yet one chronicle states that Edgar gave Caerleon to Owen! Contradictory as this appears, it seems to have been the fact, as the descendants of Owen were lords of Caerleon till it passed to the Marshals.

970.—Alfere, Earl of Mercia, sent a fleet to attack the city, but was repulsed with great loss. Whether the Saxon earl acted under the orders of the king, and the expedition was intended to enforce the payment of the tribute, or whether it originated in some private quarrel between him and the Lord of Caerleon, it is perhaps impossible to determine.

972.—The Saxon fleet again appeared (if the chronicles are to be trusted) before Caerleon, but retired without having effected their object. The reason of this attack is not stated.

976.—The Danes landed, ravaged the whole country, and entirely destroyed the city.

983.—The people of Gwent rebelled against Owen ap Howel Dda, who had now for some years been Prince of South Wales; his son Einion marched against them, but was defeated and killed: subsequently, however, the insurrection was put down.

987.—Owen died, and was succeeded by Mcredith, one of his six sons,

who made himself master of North Wales and Powis, and thus became sole Prince of Wales. Jestyn, however, another of his sons, and lord of Jestynston in Pembrokeshire, succeeded to Caerleon. The names of Jestyn and of a brother of his, called Grono, are omitted in the Welsh chronicles, although several existing families trace their descent from Jestyn. This has involved the historians of Wales in a series of the most absurd anachronisms that it is possible to imagine. The similarity of their names has led them to identify this Jestyn ap Owen with Jestyn ap Gurgan, the last prince of Glamorgan, who was dispossessed by Fitz Hamon, a century afterwards. The consequence of this blunder has been to throw the whole history of Wales at this period into confusion.

——. I have not been able to discover when Jestyn ap Owen died; but his son Rhydderch, on the death of Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, in 1021, made himself master of the principality of South Wales.

1031.—Rhydderch ap Jestyn was killed in battle, and Caradoc, his eldest son, met the same fate in 1035. Griffith, his second son, then had Caerleon, and fortified it.

1054 or 1057.—Griffith ap Rhydderch died, and was succeeded by his son Caradoc ap Griffith, who was living at the Norman conquest. This was the King Caradoc who assisted Harold against Griffith ap Llewelyn, prince of Wales, and who is said to have destroyed a house the Saxon general was building at Portscuet, near Chepstow, in 1065, in revenge for the latter not having assisted him in recovering the principality of South Wales. The four vills stated in Domesday to have been laid waste by King Caradoc were probably Harold's property.

The Saxons, at this time, appear to have established themselves permanently on the west side of the Wye, judging from the entries in Domesday relating to this part of the country. No less than sixty-four vills are there mentioned as being then in the hands of the king's bailiffs, including the four which had been wasted by Caradoc; and from the names of these bailiffs, they appear to have been all Saxons. The town of Caerleon paid a rent of £7 10s.

The above facts are borne out by the *Liber Landavensis*, which expressly states that, "When King William conquered England, Herwald was bishop of Landaf; Cadogan ap Meuric reigned in Gwlad Morgan, Caradoc (ap Griffith) in Ystradyw, Gwentuwchoed and Wentllwch and Rhydderch (*i. e.* Rhydderch Frâs) in Ewyras and Gwent Iscoed, which said kings served King William, and died in his time."

1069 or 1070.—Caradoc died, and his son Owen ap Caradoc succeeded in the lordship of Caerleon.

1094.—According to the Welsh chronicles, the Normans were completely

driven out of the country : probably, however, Gwent is not included in this statement ; for in

1113, Owen ap Caradoc still continued in his allegiance to the crown of England, and was actually intrusted with the defence of Caermarthen Castle, then in the hands of the Normans, against Griffith ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, but was killed in the assault. Owen, his son, according to a very apocryphal document published by Dugdale, is said to have succeeded to his father, and to have been despoiled of Caerleon almost immediately by Robert de Chandos, who came over with the Conqueror, and, as soon as he had secured Caerleon, founded the Priory of Goldclift. This is rather improbable ; for it does not appear likely that the Norman would be allowed to dispossess the heir of a tenant of the Crown who had lately fallen fighting in its behalf. Probably Robert de Chandos was only the owner of Goldclift, which was a mesue fee, or he may have held Caerleon under a temporary grant during the minority of Owen. Robert de Chandos died in 1120, and was buried at Goldclift, leaving three sons, none of whom either succeeded to Caerleon or made any claim to it.

This Owen ap Owen ap Caradoc (who is called in the above-named document Owen Wân) probably laboured under some infirmity of body or mind, which rendered him incapable of succeeding to his inheritance. His brother Morgan ap Owen was lord of Caerleon in the reign of Henry I.

1157.—Morgan ap Owen was killed by Ivor ap Meyric, Lord of Sengen-nith or Caerphilly, who is said in the chronicle to have given the property to Iorwerth, Morgan's brother.

Some years after, Caerleon was taken by William Earl of Gloucester ; the intruders were, however, quickly driven out, and the town recovered by Iorwerth.

1171.—Henry II., on his way to Ireland, seized Caerleon and placed a garrison there. Iorwerth, however, mustered his forces and retook the town, but could not win the castle. Henry, on his return the following year, sent a safe conduct to the Welsh chieftain, and desired to meet him on the borders in order to conclude a peace with him. Iorwerth sent his eldest son Owen to meet the king ; but he was waylaid and murdered by the garrison of Newport, which belonged to the Earl of Gloucester. Some of the young man's attendants escaped, and carried the news to Iorwerth, who was also on the road. He immediately turned back, raised all the forces he could, and ravaged the estates of the Normans to the gates of Gloucester and Hereford. The following year he regained possession of the castle of Caerleon, and, with his son Howel, reduced the whole of Gwent Iscoed, except "the castle." This was probably Chepstow, the Welsh name for that town being Castell Gwent.

1174.—The town and castle of Caerleon were attacked, and, after a determined resistance, taken by the Normans. Soon after this, however, Iorwerth was reconciled to the king through the mediation of Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and, with several other Welsh noblemen, did homage to him at Gloucester, and had his estates restored to him. He died soon after, and was buried in Goldclift Priory. His son Howel ap Iorwerth is generally called Howel of Caerleon, but it is uncertain whether he survived his father or not. He was the founder of Llantarnam Abbey. According to Giraldus, he was wounded in an attack made by the Normans on his castle of Usk, and died in consequence soon after—probably about 1178. His son, Morgan ap Howel, generally called Morgan of Caerleon, must have been quite a child at his father's death, as he survived him seventy years.

For several years, I have found nothing relating to Caerleon.

1217.—According to the Welsh chronicles, William Marshal the elder got possession of the castle of Caerleon; they do not state, however, in what manner; but it appears that it was under a grant, real or pretended, from Morgan, in the following terms:—

“ Know all men present and to come, that I, Morgan, son of Howel, have given and granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and his heirs, the castle of Caerleon, with its appurtenances, to be holden of the Lord the King and his heirs, in capite, as Howel my father was accustomed to hold the said castle, with its appurtenances, justly and freely, and as I justly and freely do hold the said castle and its appurtenances as of the gift of the King. Witnessed by Hubert de Burg, then justiciary of England; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; . . . Ralph Fitz Nicholas, William de Gamage, and others.”

There is no date to this document, but it might be about the time mentioned in the chronicles. It was confirmed by the King to William Marshal, jun., 12th Henry III. (1228); and again to Gilbert Marshal, 19th Henry III. (1235). What the Marshals claimed under this as the appurtenances of the castle we can only conjecture from what Morgan died seised of, which was but a small portion of the estate. We can hardly suppose that this grant of his property was voluntary on the part of Morgan. There can be little doubt, I think, that, if he ever executed such an instrument, he must have been acting under coercion. Indeed, it appears from an entry in the clause-rolls of the 4th of Henry III., that he instituted some proceedings in the King's courts against Marshal to recover his property; but the result does not appear. In 1223 the custody of the castle, &c., of Dymock in Gloucestershire was committed to Morgan. Whether this had anything to do with this affair or not, I am unable to say. It is clear that he never

entirely gave up his claim, for he seems to have fled to Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, and to have put himself under his protection.

1231.—Llewelyn attacked the castle and town of Caerleon, and, having captured them after an obstinate resistance, put all the garrison to the sword, and burnt the castle to the ground. I conjecture that it never was rebuilt.

This year William Marshal the younger died, and was succeeded by his brother Richard, who made peace with Llewelyn, and joined him against the King.

1234.—Richard Marshal was killed in Ireland.

This year commissioners were appointed to meet at Montgomery to settle the disputes between the King and Llewelyn as to the castle of Caerleon.

1235.—Gilbert Marshal obtained the confirmation from the Crown of the castle of Caerleon: he also seized Machen Castle, which had belonged to Morgan, and fortified it.

1236.—Peace was made between the King and the Prince. The articles contain an express stipulation that all the lands and goods which Gilbert Marshal held belonging to Morgan should be restored to him; this, however, does not appear to have been done, at least to the full extent, as by Morgan's inquisition post mortem, 33 Henry III., he only died seised of the commotes of Eddlogan and Llyfnydd. The former is a well-known manor near Pontypool. Llyfnydd is all that part of the lordship of Caerleon which is in the level of Caldicot. It was formerly much more extensive, and the commote of Iscoed Llyfnydd comprised the whole of the district now known as the hundred of Caldicot. These commotes subsequently again became united with the lordship, of which they were considered members. Morgan ap Howel having no male issue, but an only daughter Gwervil, the wife of Griffith ap Meredith Gethin, her son Meredith ap Griffith was found to be the heir; and having proved his legitimacy, which was disputed, entered into possession of such part of the property as his grandfather had left; but of this he was forcibly dispossessed in 1272 or 1273, by Gilbert de Clare, during the absence of King Edward I. in the Holy Land.

Meredith's son Morgan ap Meredith succeeded to no part of his father's property in Monmouthshire, except the little manor of Mamhilad, although the Welsh heralds continue to call him Lord of Caerleon. From him, by the marriage of his only daughter Angharad with Llewelyn ap Ivor*, the

* [It is a curious circumstance that amongst the ruins of the castle at Caerleon an ancient "quarry" or diamond of glass was found bearing "Or a griffin (or, as it may probably be more correctly spelled, a gryphon), segreant sable." It was submitted to Oct. Morgan, Esq., M.P.,

influential family of the present Lord Tredegar is descended. Upon this account I may perhaps be allowed to digress a little from the proper subject of this paper to correct an error originating in the MS. pedigrees of the Arwydd Feirdd, or Welsh heralds, and copied from them in all the printed accounts of the county. In all these, Angharad is represented as heiress of Tredegar, and her husband as Lord of St. Clair; and he is said to have acquired the former by his marriage. The reverse of this is the fact. Tredegar was the patrimonial estate of Llewelyn, with which his wife had nothing to do; but she was Lady of St. Clair by inheritance from her father, who died seised of it (Inq. p. m., 5 Edward III.), and her husband became its lord only on his marriage and in her right.

Having thus traced the possession of Caerleon to the Anglo-Norman barons, I will beg now to present some brief remarks on the ecclesiastical establishments, including the famous college or school said to have existed here, on the few learned men whose names have come down to us as connected with it, and on the municipal institution.

It is a generally received opinion that Caerleon was the seat of an archbishop from very early times, perhaps from the first introduction of Christianity into Britain. No list of these archbishops which can be depended on has come down to us previous to Dubritius, in the fifth and sixth centuries. We are told, indeed, that the first who held the see was Saint Fagan, who was sent over by Pope Eleutherius, about the year 177, at the request of King Lucius; this, however, seems to rest on little better foundation than pure imagination. A church in Glamorganshire is certainly dedicated to a saint of this name; but it is not known whether he was a bishop or a priest, or even in holy orders at all. His name occurs in some of the lists of Welsh saints; but it is impossible to tell when or by whom these catalogues were originally compiled. No copy, I believe, is extant which can be proved older than the twelfth or thirteenth century, if any can be dated even so far back.

who has kindly sent me the following note respecting it:—"This is the coat of Morgan of Tredegar; it was first borne by Llewellyn ap Ivor of Tredegar, who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Sir Morgan Meredith. According to a pedigree of the Morgan family, now at Tredegar, signed by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux king of arms in the reign of Elizabeth, 'This Llewellyn, being in Spayne, did there many deedes of armes, for y^e which he was honoured with this coate of armes, Gould, a griffon salyant sable, which coat his whole familie have used sythence, leaving their auncient coat, arg. three Bul's heds sable.' The field of the coat is diapered, and the figure of the gryphon is very spirited; the glass may be of the fifteenth or sixteenth century. This quarry most likely represented the arms of the Llantarnam branch of the Morgans, which had considerable property in the town and neighbourhood of Caerleon, and possibly may, at some time, have been in possession of the castle." A woodcut of it will be found as a vignette at the close of Mr. Wakeman's paper.—J. E. L.]

It may be well to pass very briefly over the names of those archbishops of Caerleon respecting whom there is considerable doubt. St. Angulus, St. Gudwal, Adelphius, and Tremonus are all reported to have held the see; the latter, though on no better authority than that of Geoffrey of Monmouth, is said to have lived in the time of Vortigern and Aurelius Ambrosius.

Of Dubritius, who is supposed to have been the immediate successor of Tremonus, we have more certainty. He is said to have crowned King Arthur in 517; but though this is possible from the date, yet, at the risk of offending the prejudices of my countrymen, I must say that I look upon the whole story as a fable. Dubritius was probably born about 475, and died about 560, having resigned the metropolitan see to St. David between 522 and 529. The latter having removed to Menevia, the title of Archbishop of Caerleon was dropped.

Dubritius is the reputed founder of several schools or colleges—amongst them one at Caerleon, in which, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, there were two hundred philosophers studying astronomy and the other sciences. Amongst the learned men who are reputed to have been members of this school or college are the following:—

Bachiarius, who wrote several works, amongst others a defence of his pilgrimage to Rome, dedicated to Pope Leo the First. He was a divine and mathematician, cotemporary with Vortigern.

Megantius was a philosopher and famous mathematician of Caerleon; he was originally a member of the college of St. Illtyd, but afterwards of Caerleon, of which, according to Rees, his father was principal.

Melchinus, Melkin, or Maelgwyn, is said by Leland to have written a short history of Britain, interspersed with prophecies, “after the manner of his country.” According to Asser, the students of Oxford claimed him as one of those who had formed rules and regulations for the government of their university. Whether this were so or not, it shows that he was held in some estimation as a learned man in the time of King Alfred.

Talhearn was a pupil of Melchinus; but none of his works are extant.

Although not belonging to the school of Dubritius, yet, as a native of the town whence he took his name, I may mention John of Caerleon, of whom Leland gives a short account, by which it appears that he studied at Cambridge, where he excelled in philosophy, medicine, and mathematics, and wrote a work on astronomy in 1482, which was then extant. Nothing is said of his family; so that we are left in the dark as to who he was.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that in ancient times there were three fine churches in the city,—one dedicated to Julius the martyr, graced with a choir of nuns; another to Aaron his associate, ennobled with an order of

canons; and the third distinguished as the metropolitan see of Wales. Sir Richard Hoare, in his translation of the 'Itinerary,' has the following note on this passage:—"I am inclined to think that two of them were in the neighbourhood of Caerleon, and not within the walls, whose limits were too confined to admit of so many ecclesiastical establishments." And he adds, "I have been informed, upon inquiry, that one of these churches was probably St. Alban's, in the parish of Christchurch; and the other St. Quenoc, in the parish of Llangattock; both of which are now in ruins." I entirely differ from the learned antiquary as to the limits being too confined; many of our modern towns contain more churches on a much less area. I will instance, as a case in point, the ancient station of Glevum, or Gloucester, the extent of which within the Roman wall was about the same as Isca, and which before the Reformation contained seven churches, of which four are now standing, besides the abbey church and two other monasteries. Supposing that these churches were without the walls, it is extraordinary that he should fix upon St. Alban's for one of them, rather than St. Julian's, which corresponds in name with one of those mentioned by Giraldus. St. Quenoc, or more properly St. Gwenoc, also does not agree with any of the three names mentioned.

I think they must have stood within the walls, although at present we are unable to point out their sites. The same observation applies to the cathedral, which could not have been the present church, dedicated to St. Cadoc, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries. The church of St. Gwenoc, mentioned by Hoare, was in existence at the Reformation. There are now no remains of it, and even the name is almost forgotten: it stood about a mile and a half from the town, in the angle between the Soar brook and the river Avon. It was granted in 10 James I. to Francis Morris and Francis Phelps. Gwenoc was a virgin saint of uncertain era, but probably of the fifth or sixth century.

An abbey of the Cistercian order existed here at an early period: neither Dugdale nor Tanner could find any account of the date of its foundation, or the name of the founder. In 1252, Henry III. granted to the abbot and monks of Caerleon freedom from tolls at Bristol.

In Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, the abbot of Caerleon is rated at £18 8s. 4d. for lands, &c., in this county and Glamorgan. By charter 16 Edward II. 1323, the patronage of the Abbey of Caerleon was granted to Alienora, wife of Hugh le Despenser, jun., and Gilbert their son. After this I have found no further account of it. I strongly suspect that this was the same religious body that existed at Llantarnam at the Reformation, but which had originally been located in the town, at the place still called the Priory House. This appears probable, as they were of the same order;

and although we know that Llantarnam was founded prior to the death of Iorwerth ap Owen about 1175, we find no mention of it either in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, or in any other public record for several centuries afterwards. It is mentioned in one of the chronicles published in the '*Myfyrian Archaiology*,' that Howel ap Iorwerth founded the monastery of St. Deuma, that is, Llantarnam, in 1178. This is correct as to the founder, but I think it is not quite so as to the date. We have Howel's own statement that he was the founder, and that his father was then living. A charter of his, granting certain lands to the Abbey of Glastonbury, commences in these words:—"Be it known to all the faithful of the church of God, present and to come, clergy and laity, that I, Howel, son of Iorwerth, son of Owen, with the assent and consent of my said father, for my own salvation and that of my parents and predecessors, and for the commutation of the tithes Ensanternon (in Llantarnam), where I have settled white monks (*ubi albos monachos institui*), have given," &c. This document is, unfortunately, without date.

The first monks brought here by Howel were, probably, placed in a house in the town, under a prior, while the abbey was being built; and when they removed to their new residence, and the superior was advanced to the dignity of an abbot, he still continued his title of Caerleon, retaining his town-house as an occasional residence, but when not there leaving it in the occupation of a few monks under the superintendence of a prior. Besides this, we find no place called the abbey in the town; nor have we any account, written or traditional, of any other monastic establishment here. I know of no other way to account for the name of the Priory House. In the valuations of the possessions of Llantarnam Abbey, at the Dissolution, I find no mention of any property in the town; but it by no means follows that there was none. Omissions are not uncommon in these documents, which were apparently made up from the rent-rolls of the different monasteries. Now, if the house were at the time in the actual occupation of the monks, it might very easily be overlooked, not appearing in their account-books; or it may possibly be included in the rents of their manor of Magna Porta, an account of which I have, but it does not specify the parishes in which the several tenements were situated.

From the expression "*Ecclesia de Sancto Cadocco cum capellis*," frequently occurring in the records, it may be inferred that there were more churches in the parish than St. Cadoc's and St. Gwenog's. This matter has yet to be investigated.

The town was formerly incorporated,—most probably by one of its own feudal lords, as was the case with all the towns in the Marches of Wales. If any copy of the charter exists, it may probably be found among the old

title-deeds of some neighbouring family. There are several royal charters amongst the Tower records ; but they relate solely to the exemption from tolls granted to the burgesses of Caerleon throughout the kingdom and Duchy of Aquitaine, and have nothing to do with the municipal offices or government of the town. All that I am prepared to state at present is that the chief officer had the title of mayor. There were two bailiffs and a coroner. The names of several of these functionaries I have met with as witnesses to old deeds. A curious letter from the mayor and burgesses of Caerleon to the mayor of Monmouth is preserved in the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, and has been published by Sir Henry Ellis.

The corporate seal bore a tower or castle on a shield semée of fleurs-de-lis.

T. W.



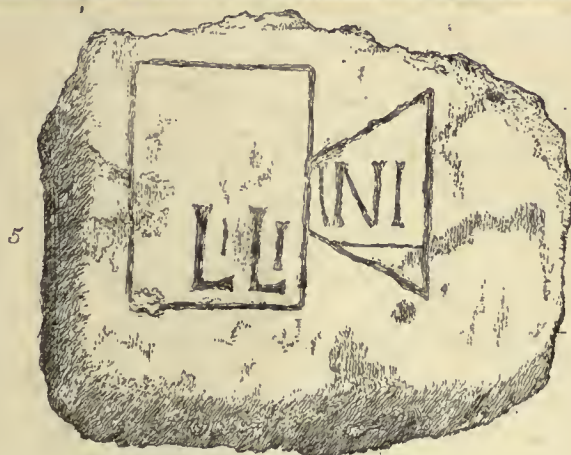
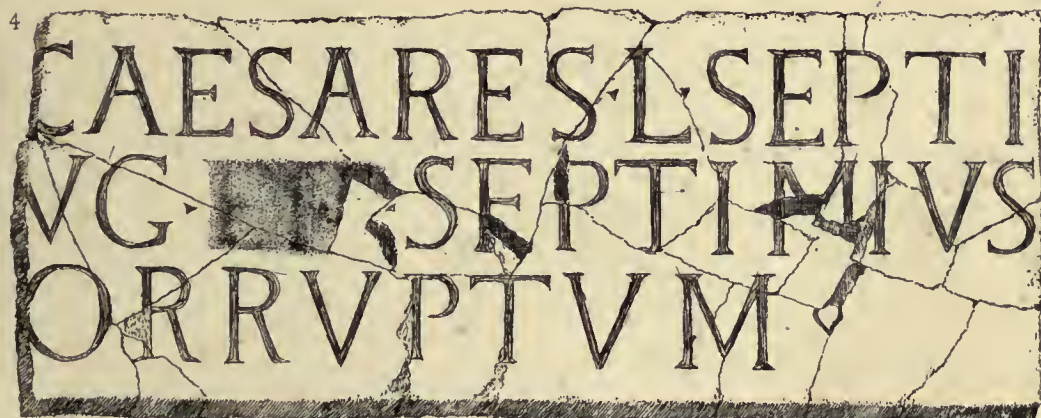
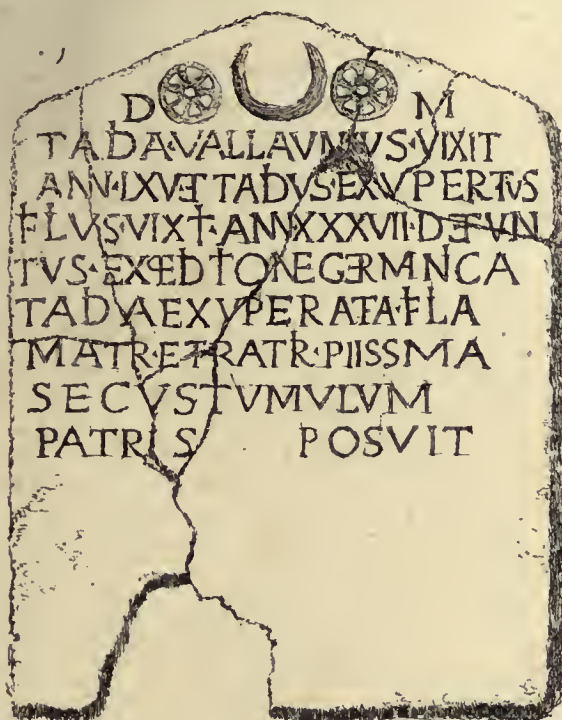
“ Quarry ” found in the ruins of Caerleon Castle (see note, page 143).

APPENDIX.

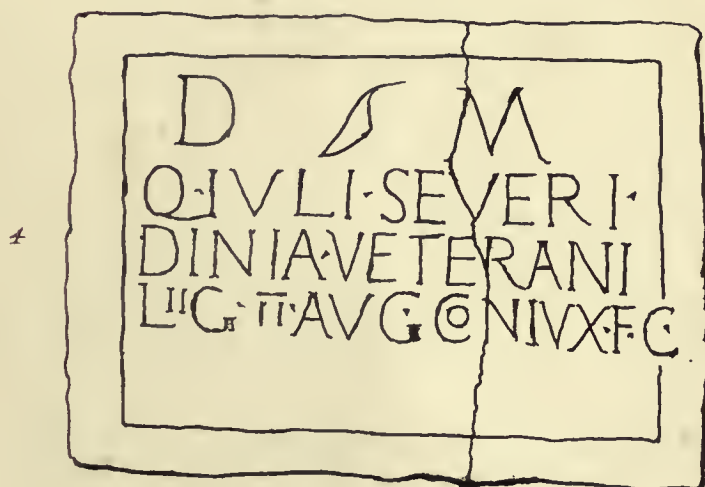
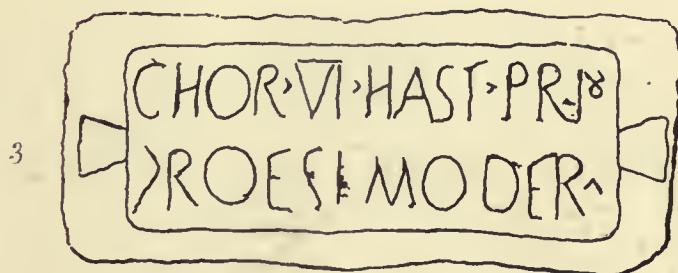
LIST OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE CASE FOR "OBJECTS OF
ILLUSTRATION AND COMPARISON" NOT FOUND AT
CAERLEON OR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

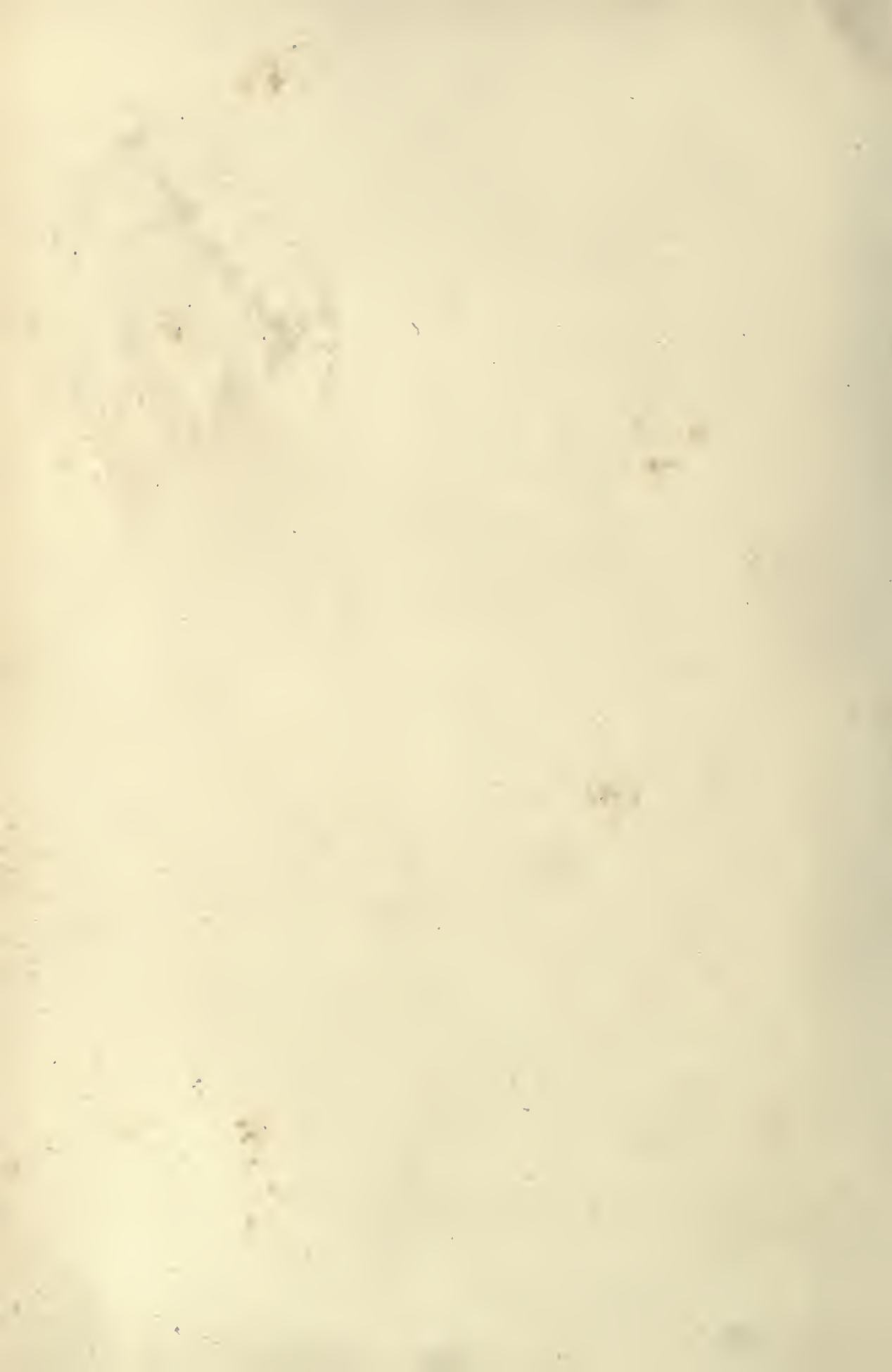
-
- Human jaw found in a barrow between Monkton and Abury. *Mr. Geo. G. Goodwin.*
 Collection of eleven ancient Greek vases, &c., once the property of the late Col. Lewis, of
 St. Pierre. In the sale-catalogue they were said, in error, to have been found at
 Caerleon, and to have been presented to Col. Lewis by the late John Pritchard, Esq.,
 of Caerleon. There can be no doubt, however, of this being a mistake.
 Vase of Egyptian (?) manufacture. *J. E. L.*
 Ornamented lamp of red earthenware, with two nozzles; from Pompeii.
Rev. Geo. Fyler Townsend, M.A., Vicar of Leominster.
 Bronze figure found in excavating for the sewers near St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
G. W. Nicholl, Esq.
 Specimen of blue and white mottled glass, brought from Rome. *Rev. C. W. King.*
 Two red earthenware lamps, from Italy (?). *J. E. L.*
 Roman mural plaster, painted, found in London. *C. Roach Smith, Esq.*
 Twenty-two Roman copper coins, about the age of Constantine, found near Beaumaris.
Mrs. Mytton.
 Stamped brick or tile, said to have come from Sicily;
 REG D N THEODO
 RICO BONO ROME. *J. E. L.*
 Shoes, and parts of shoes, of the time of Henry VIII., found in London.
C. Roach Smith, Esq.
 Five knives of the time of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, found in London.
C. Roach Smith, Esq.
 Impression of a seal dug up at Road, Wiltshire, S IOHIS DE EDDINGLEVA PBRI.
Mr. Geo. G. Goodwin.
 Four brass speons, found in London. *Oct. Morgan, Esq. M.P.*

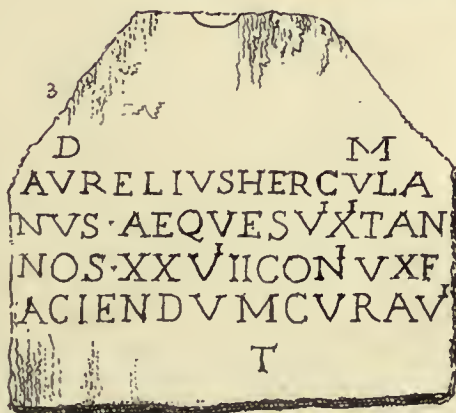
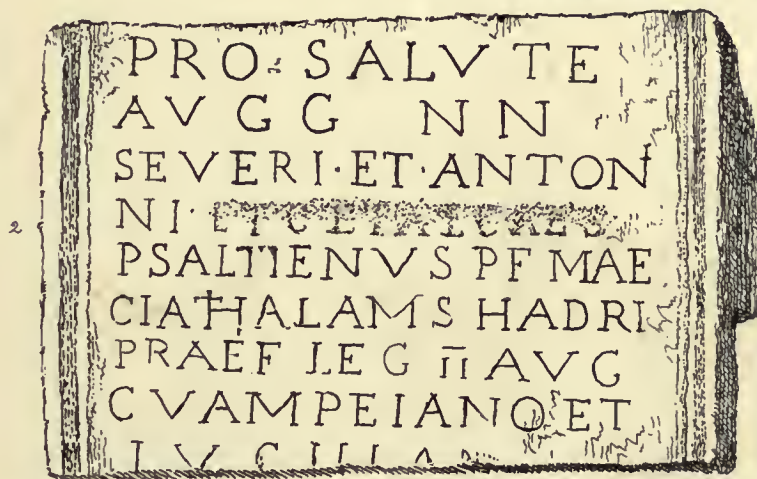
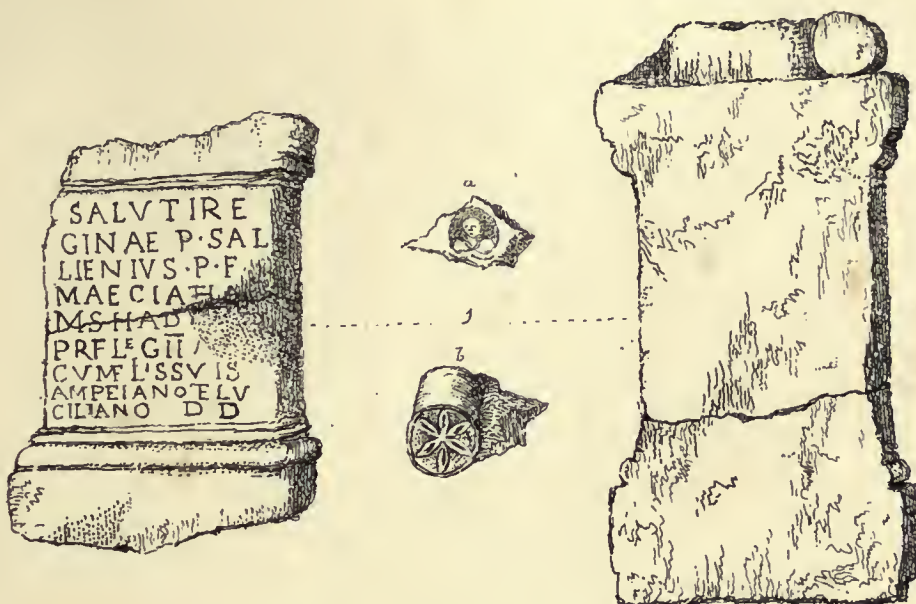
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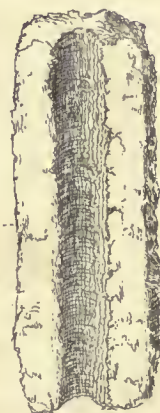












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IM PP VALERIANVS ET GALEENVS
 AVGG VAERINVS NOBILISSIMVS
 CAES COHORTI VII CENTVRISASO
 LORSTRVN PRDESTCVMINBM
 VC LEGATVM AVGG PRPR ET
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 II AVG CRATE DOMIT POTENTN
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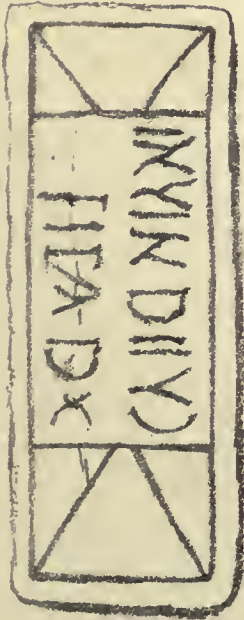
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 VIXIT AN XXX
 ACRIVS CIMARVS
 CONIVNX PISSIMVS
 F C

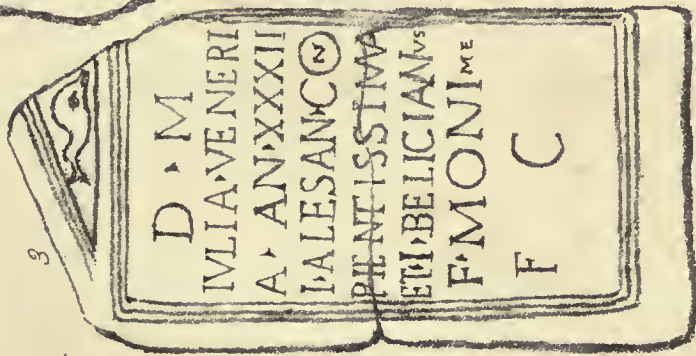
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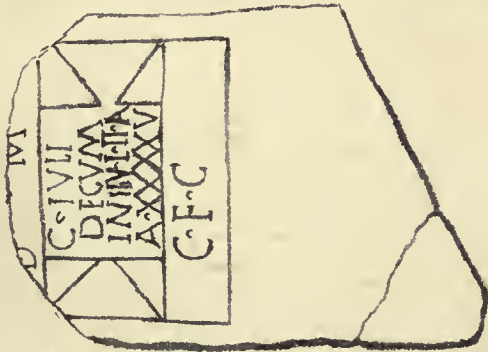
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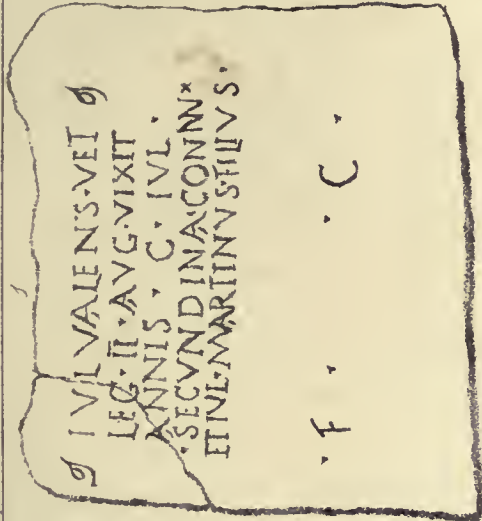
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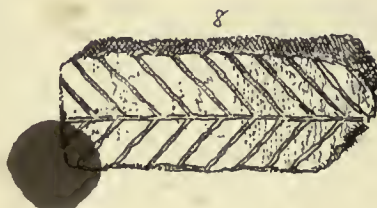
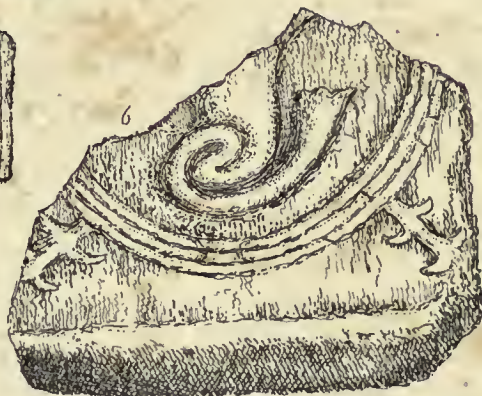
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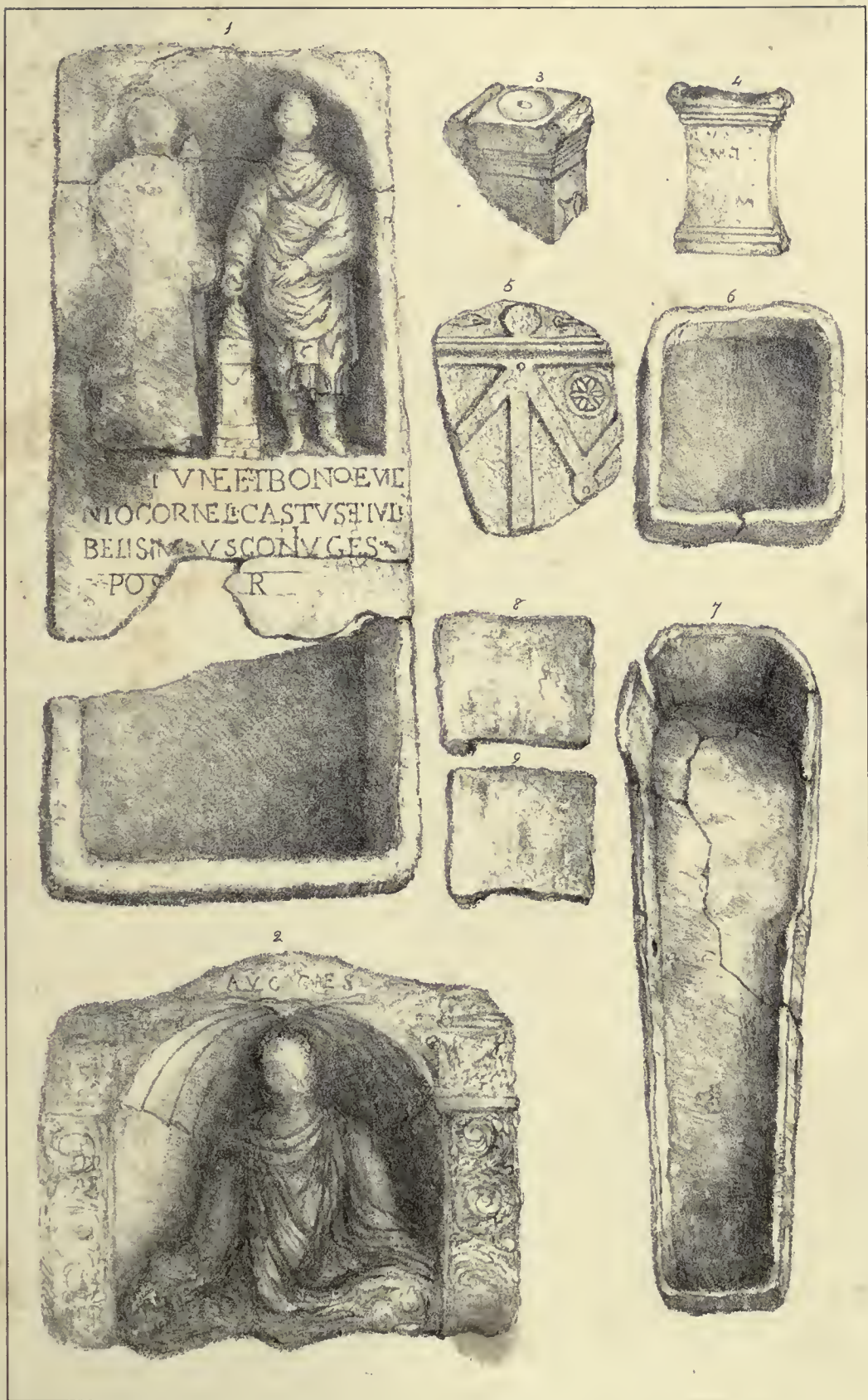
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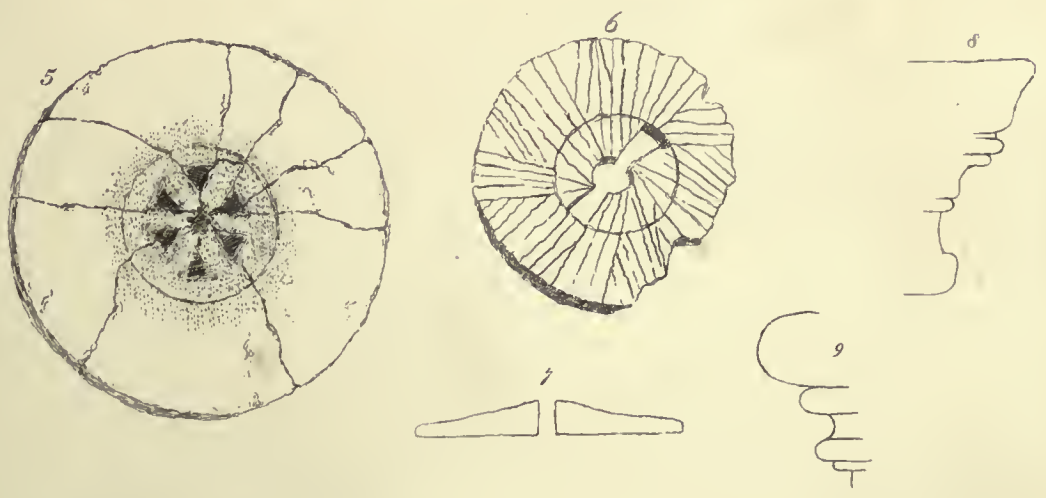
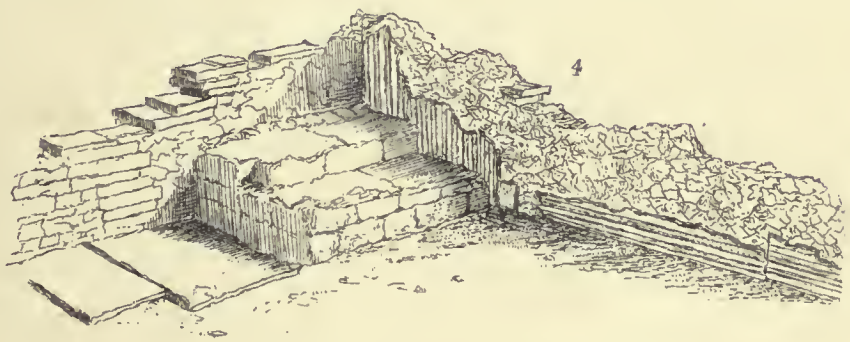
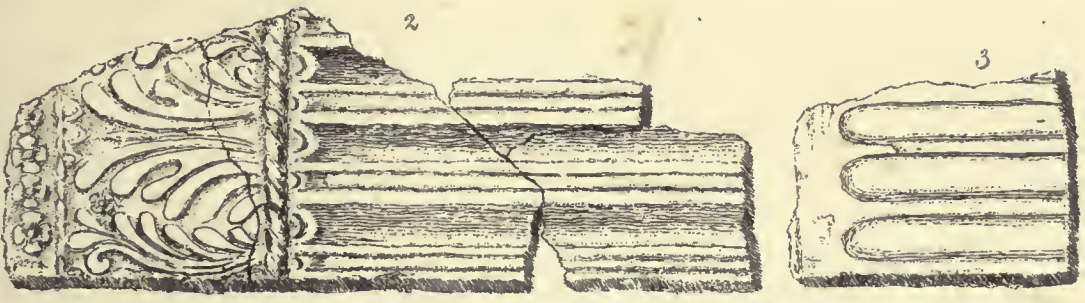
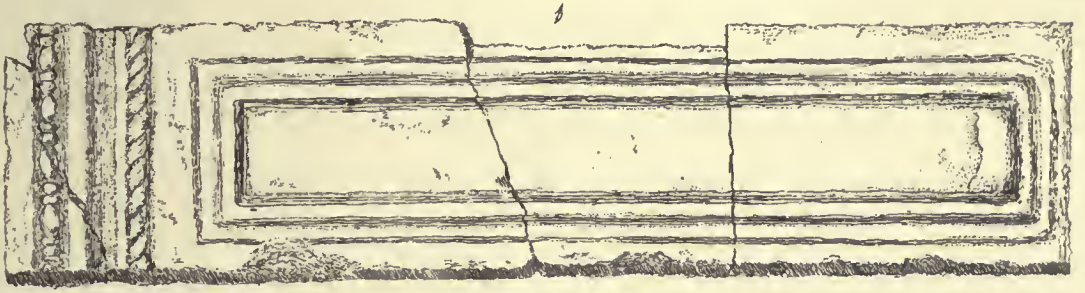








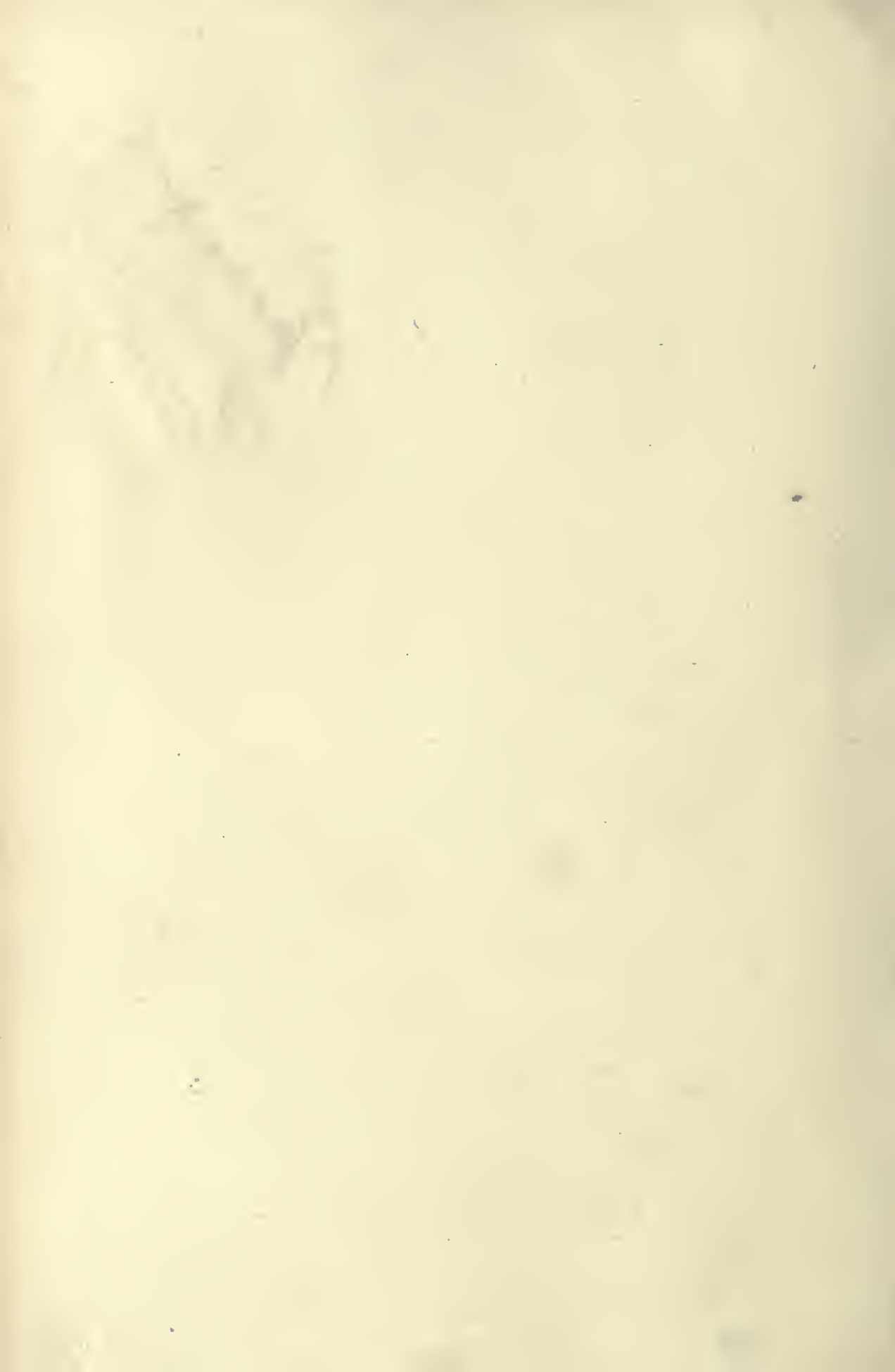




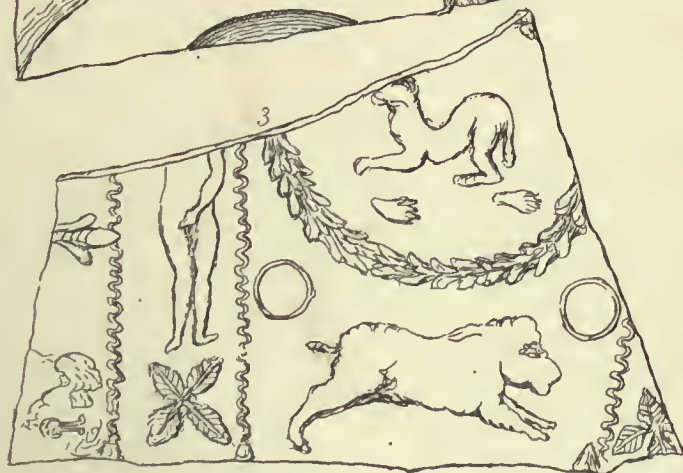
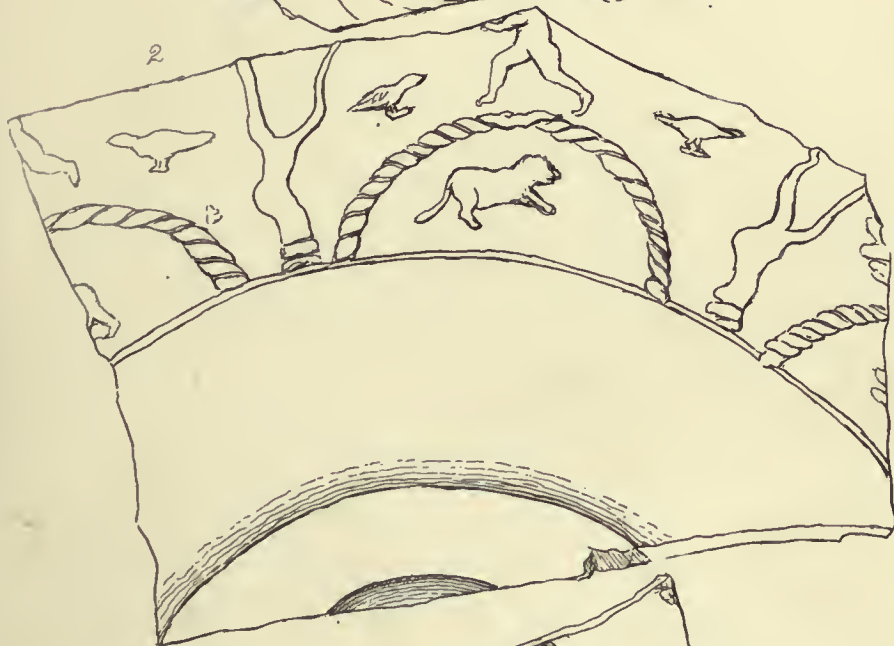
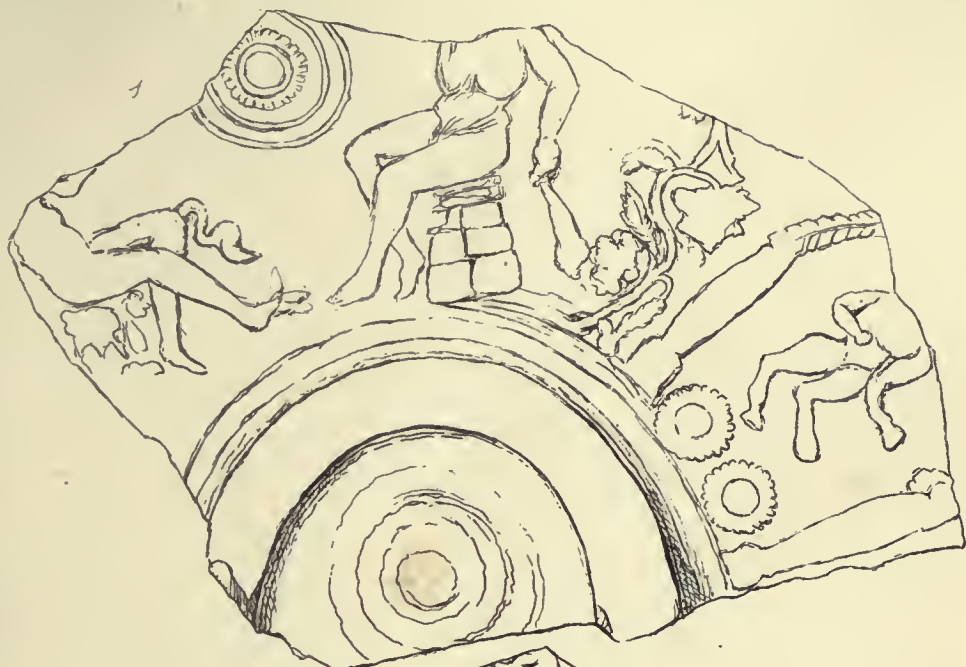




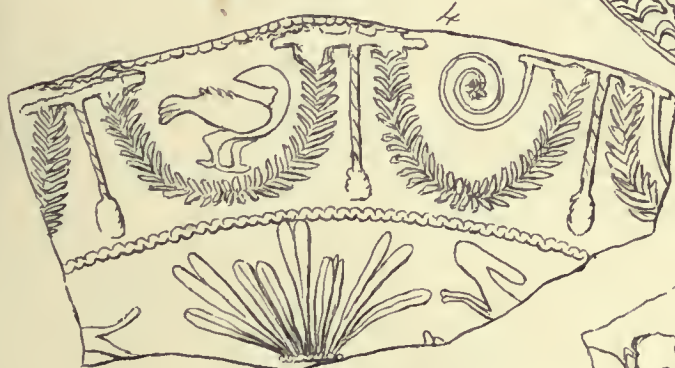
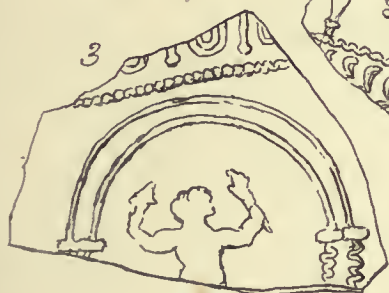


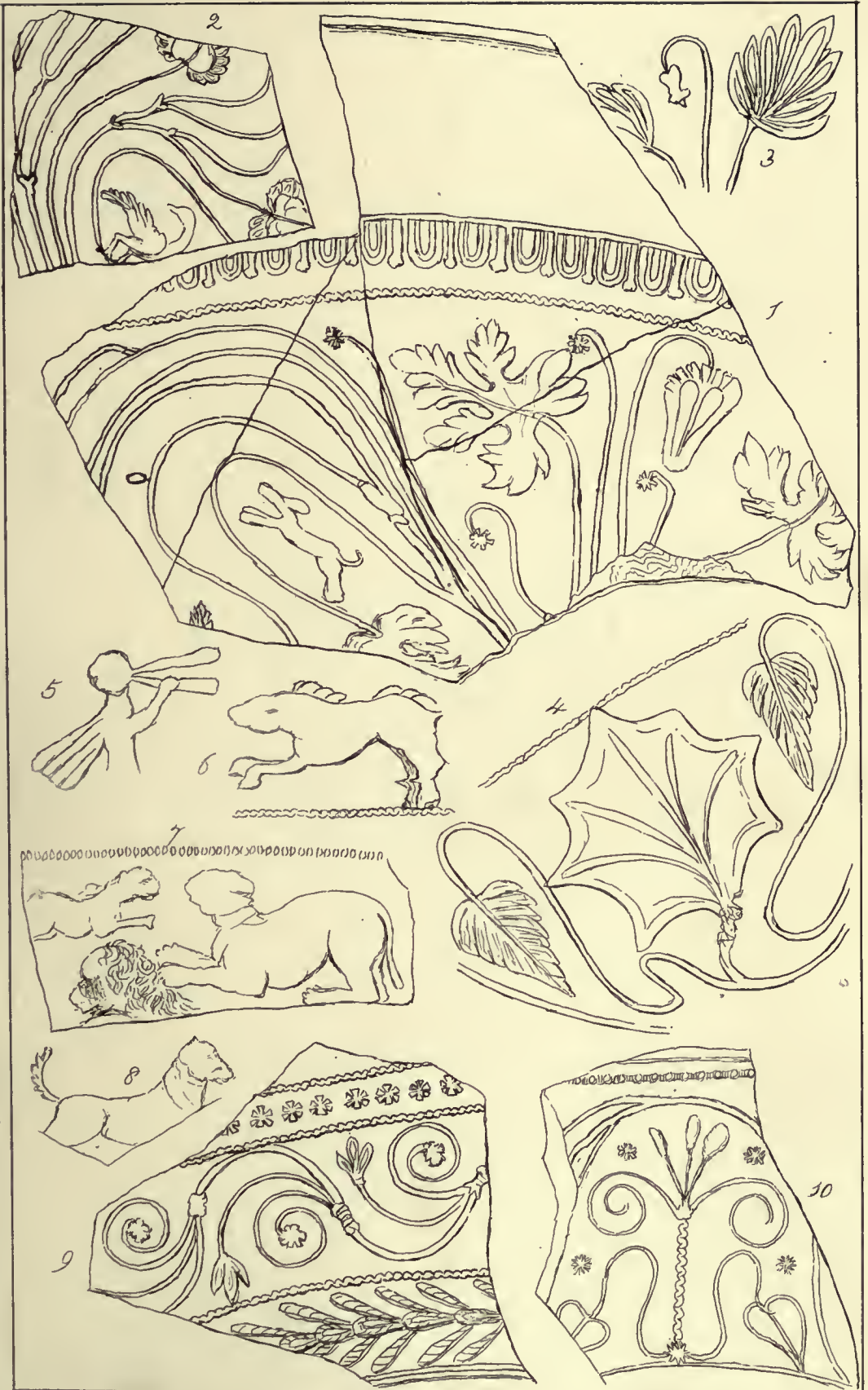


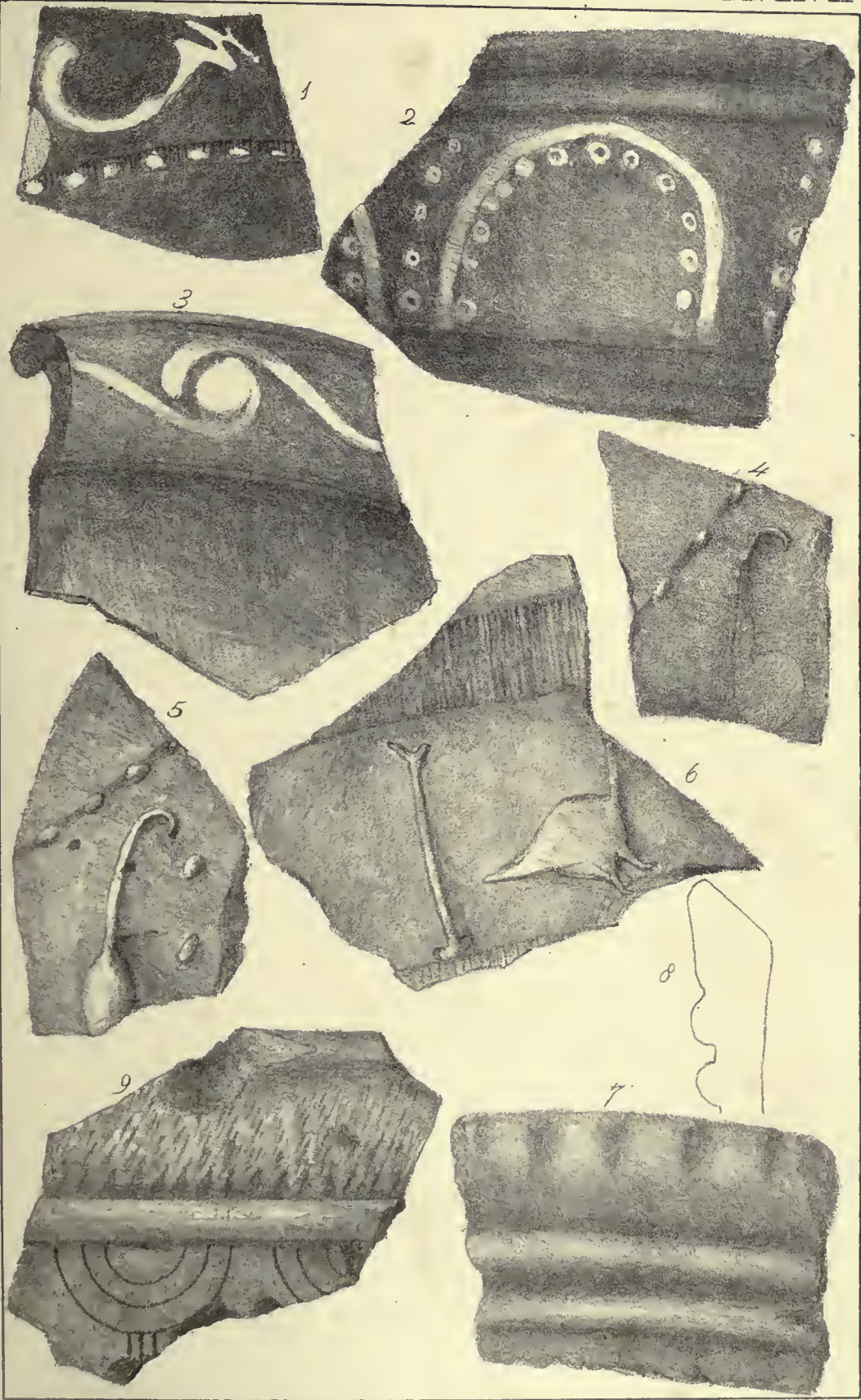




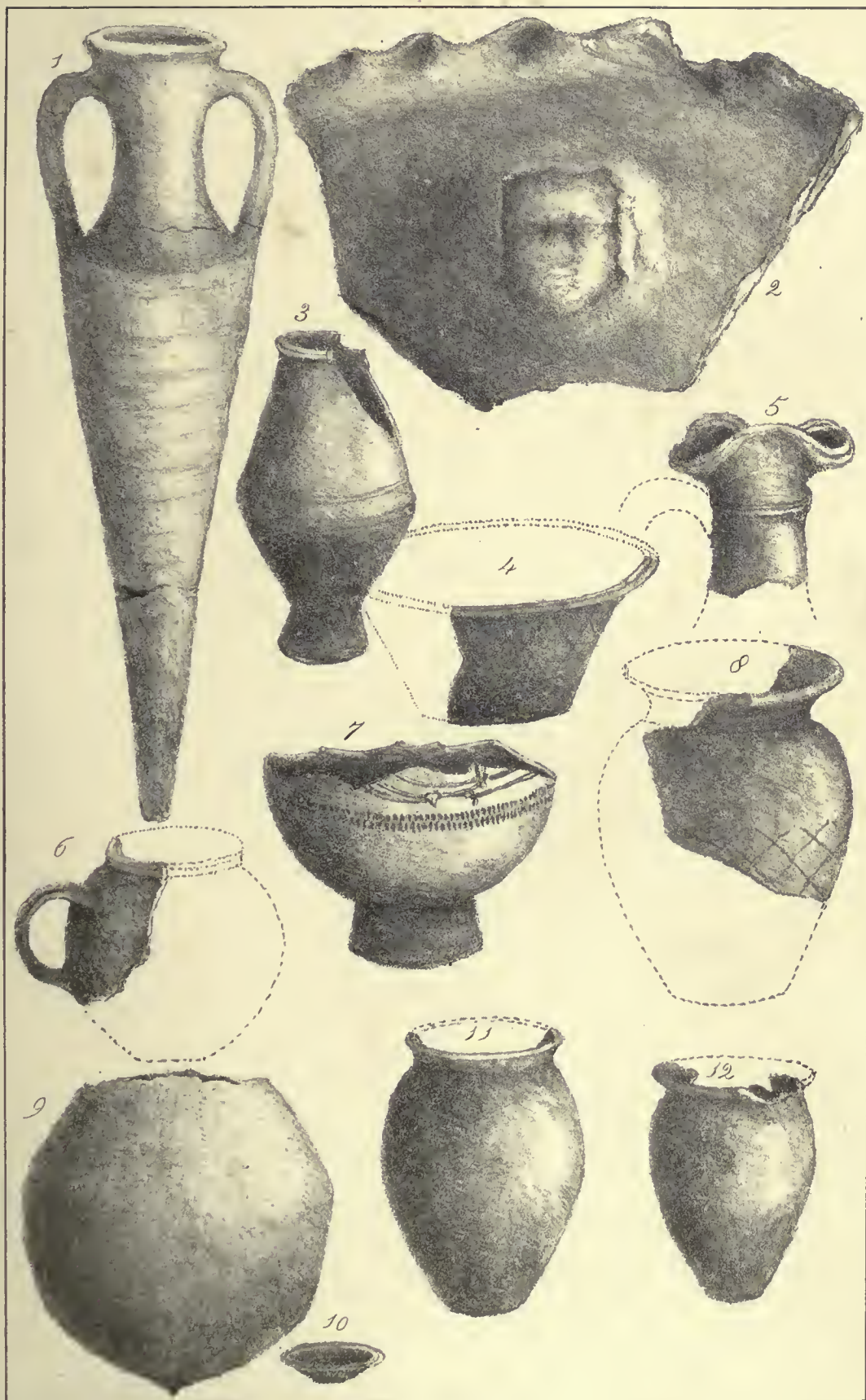






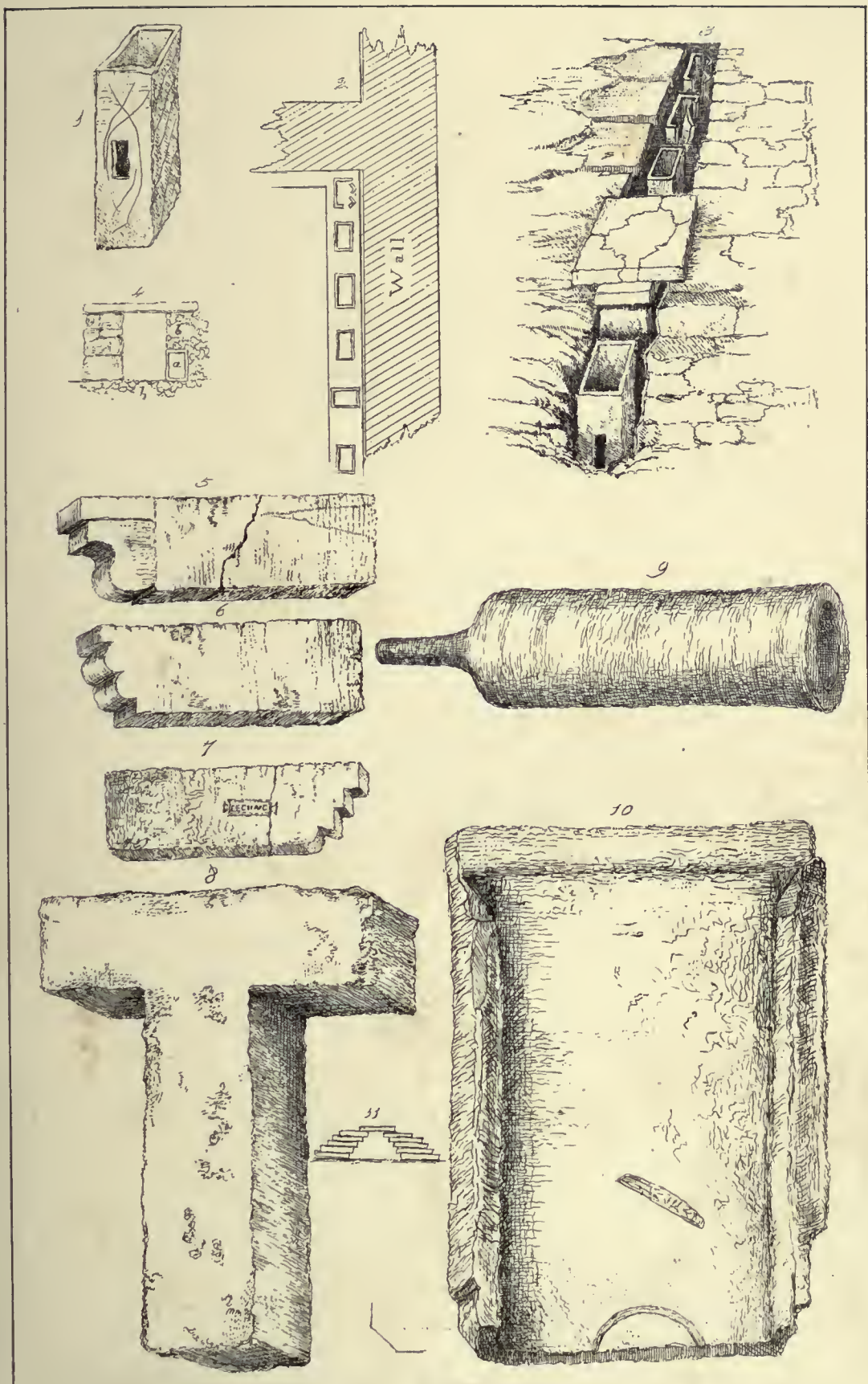




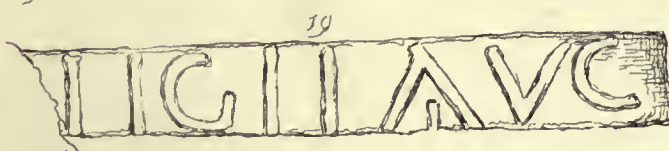
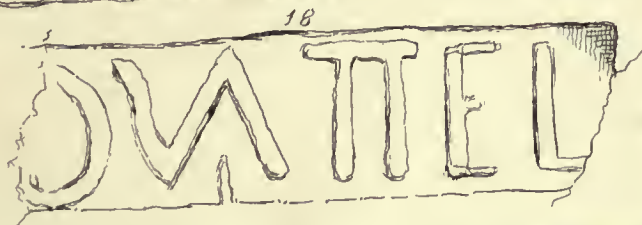
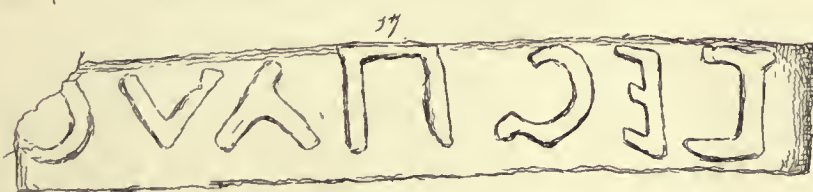
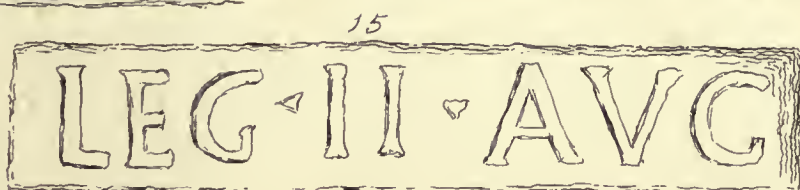
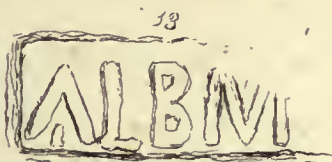
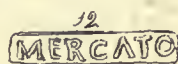
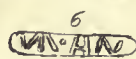
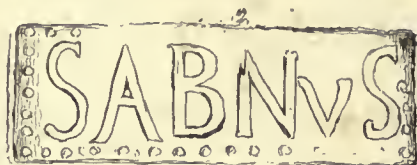
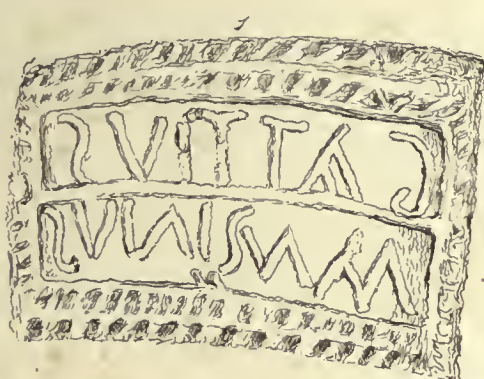


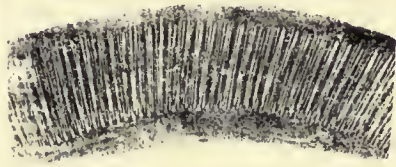




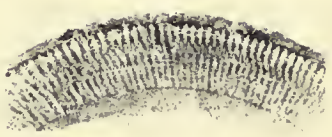




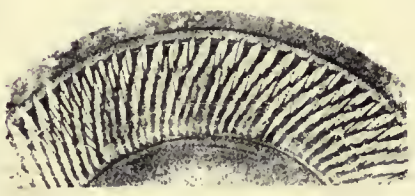




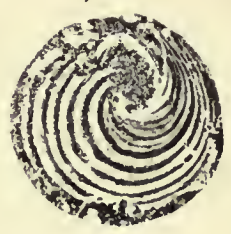
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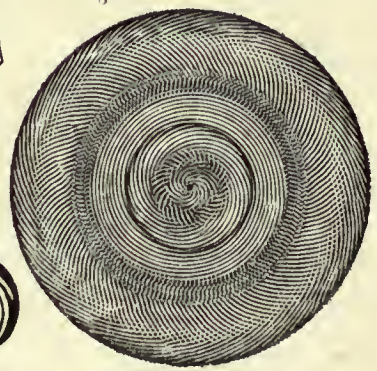
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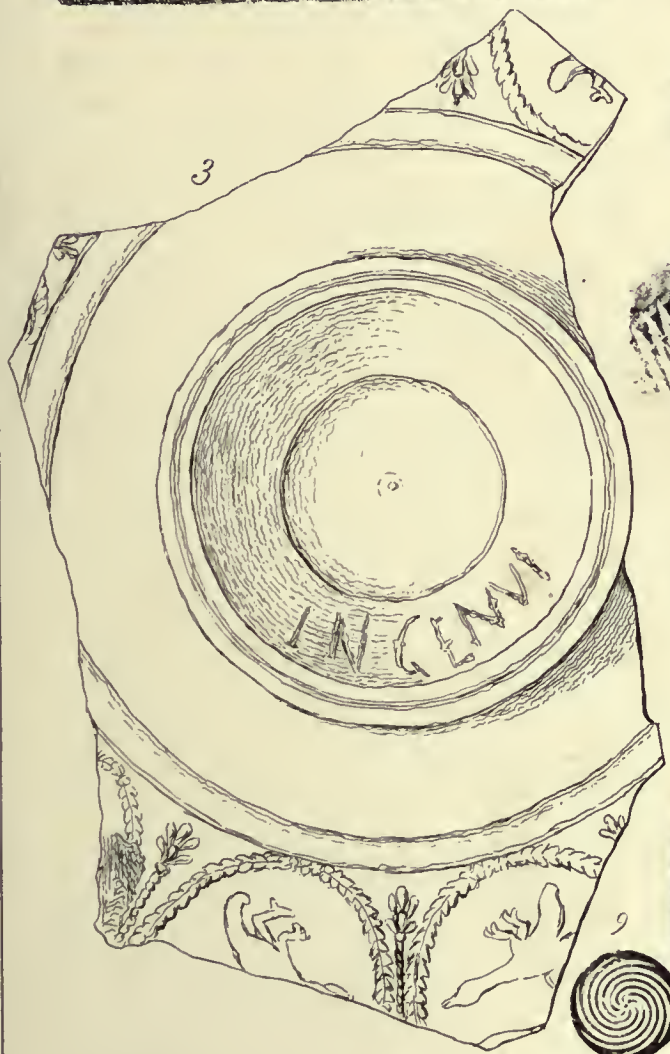
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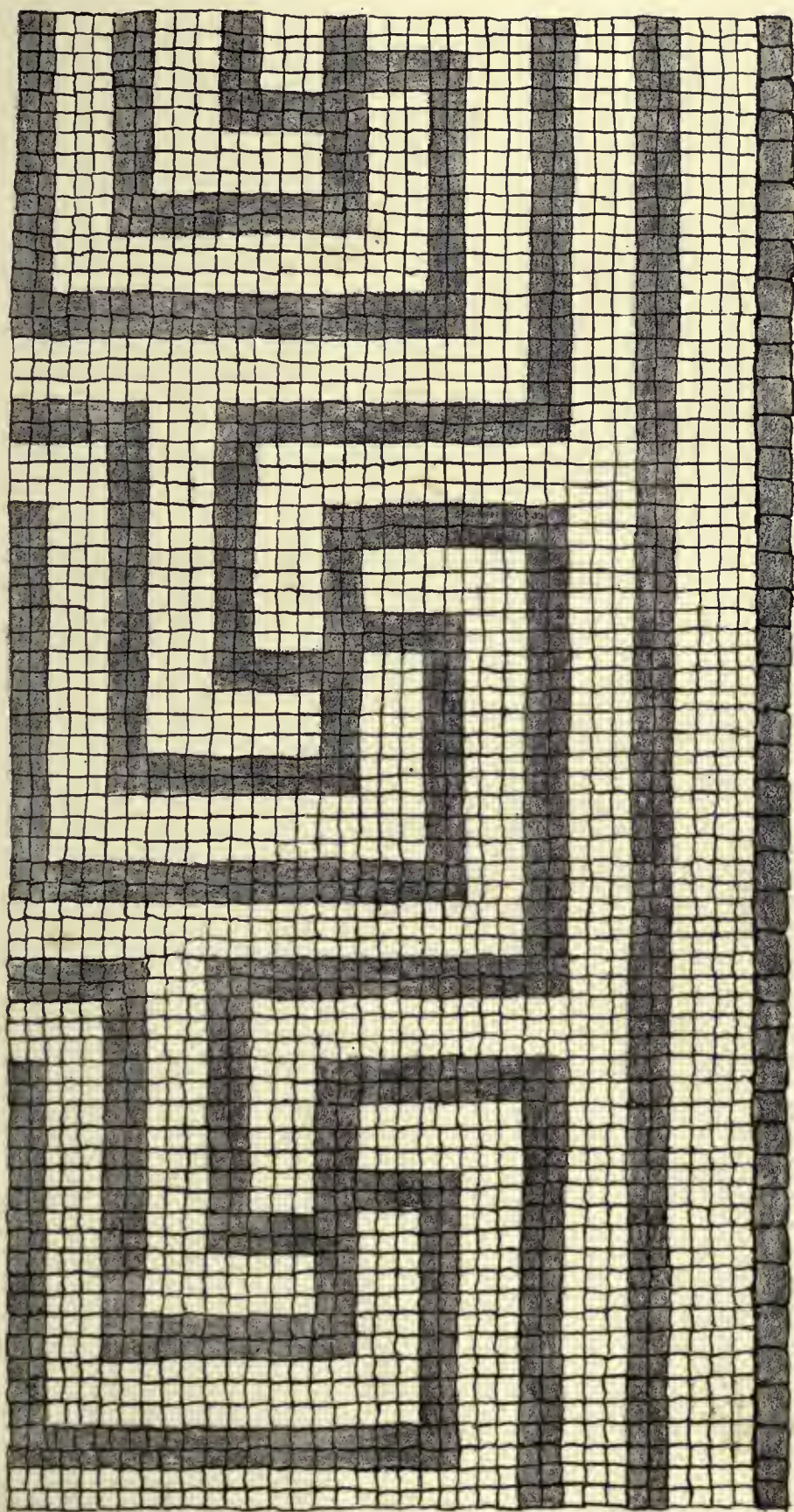


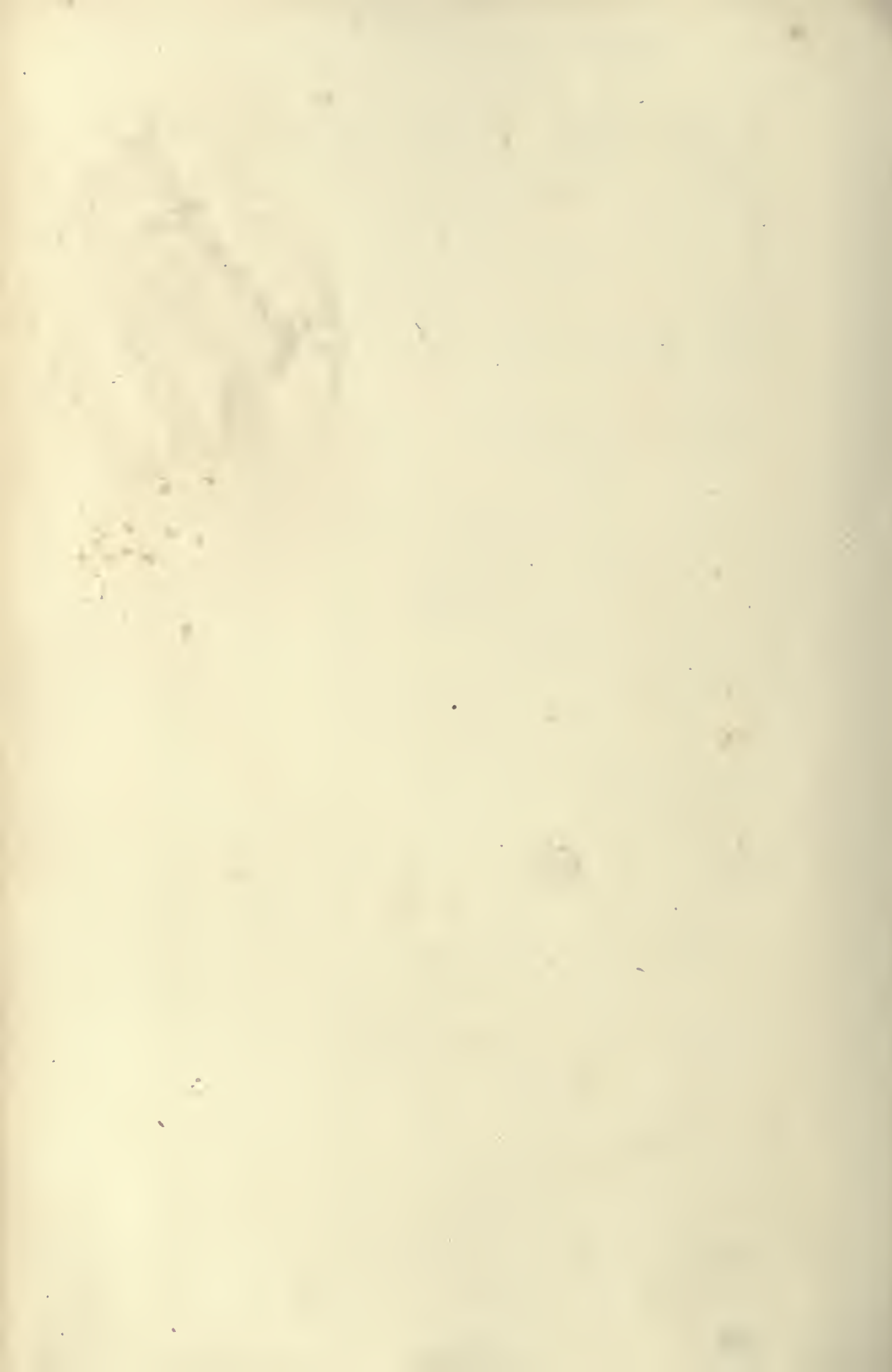
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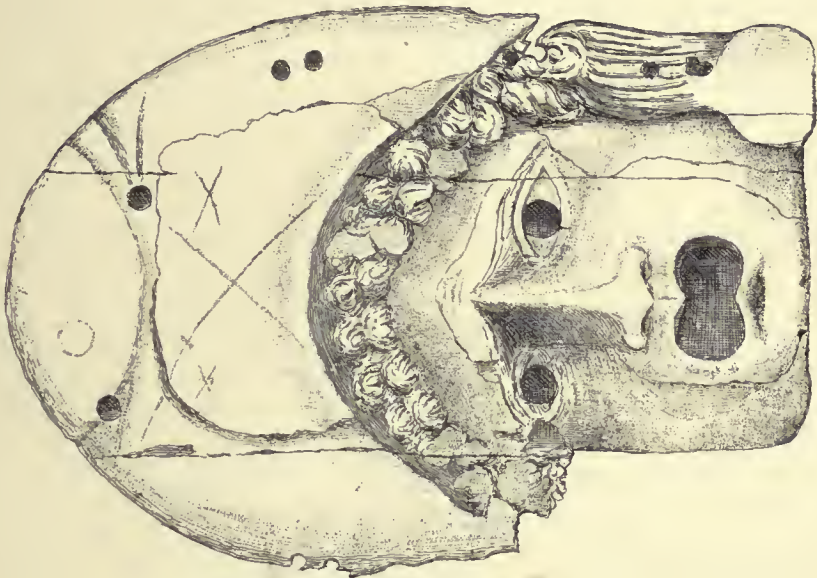




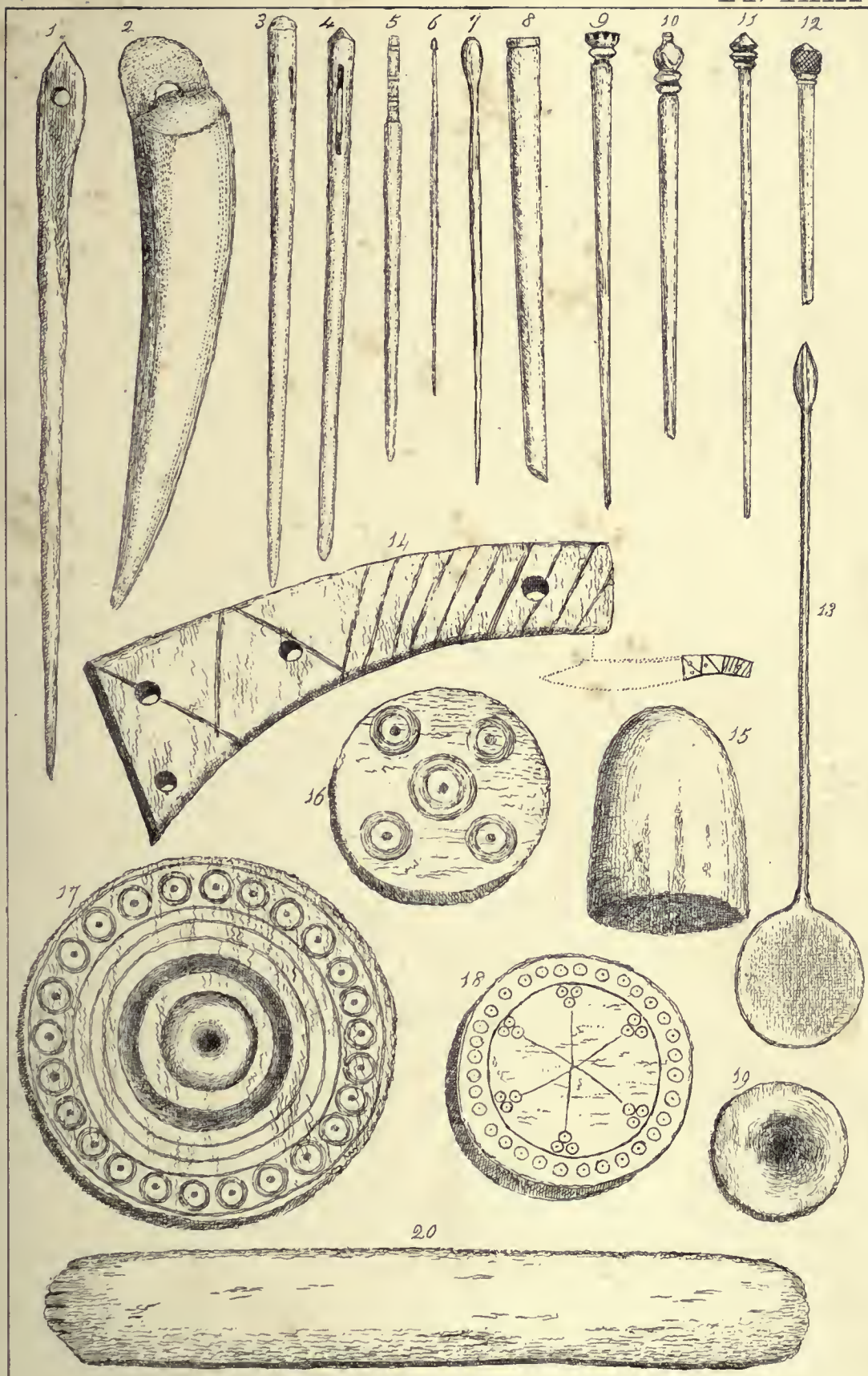


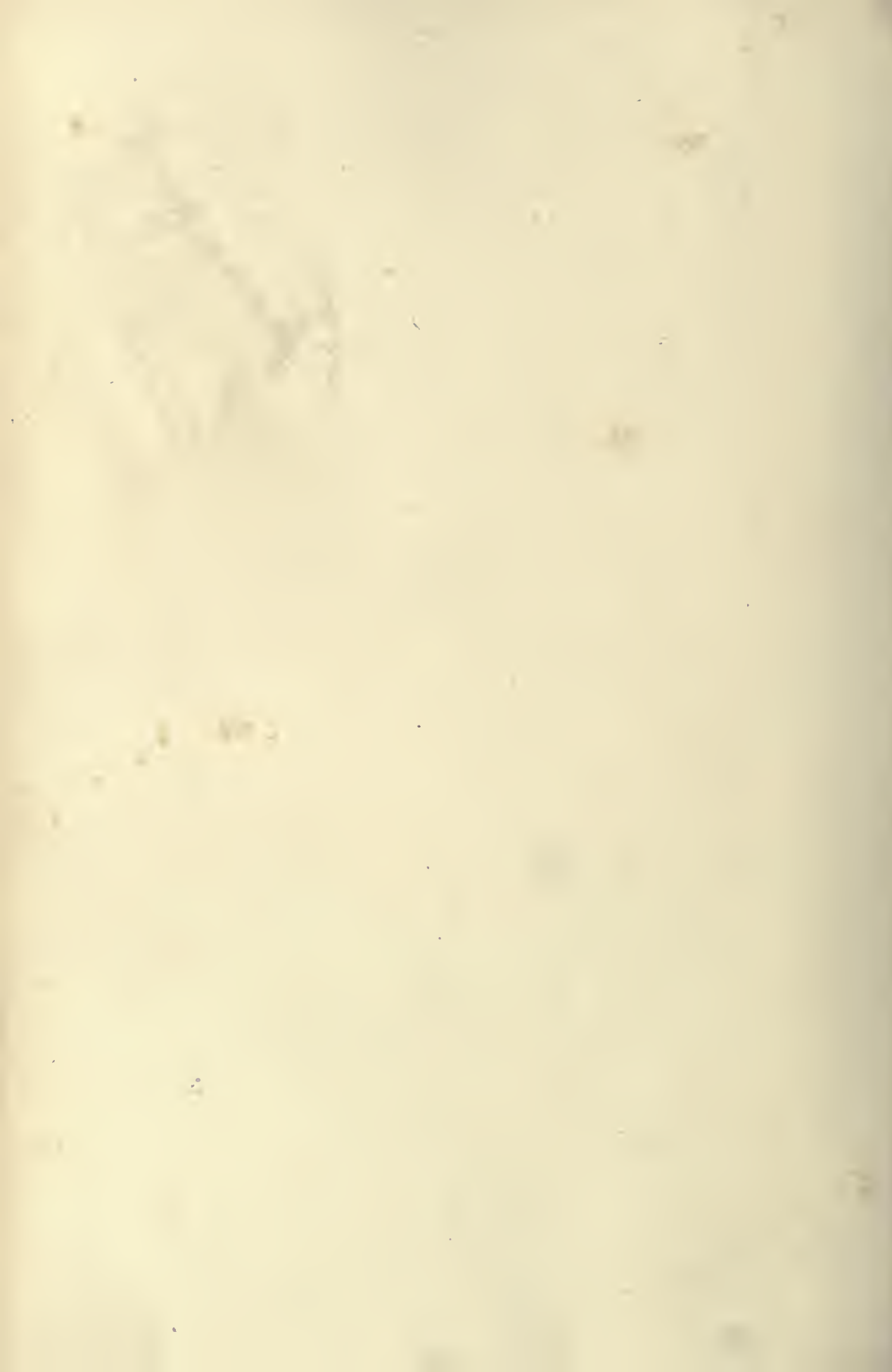


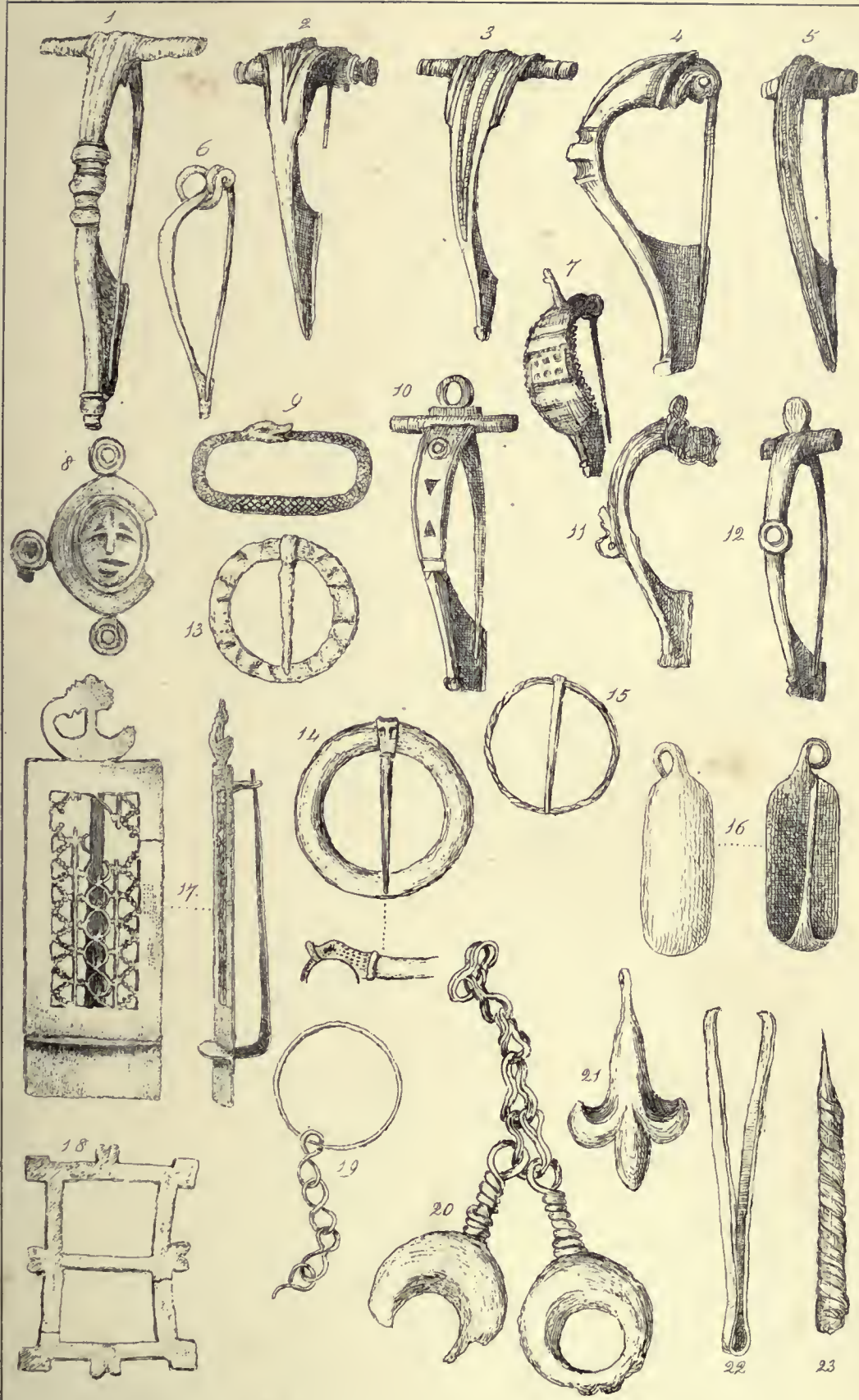


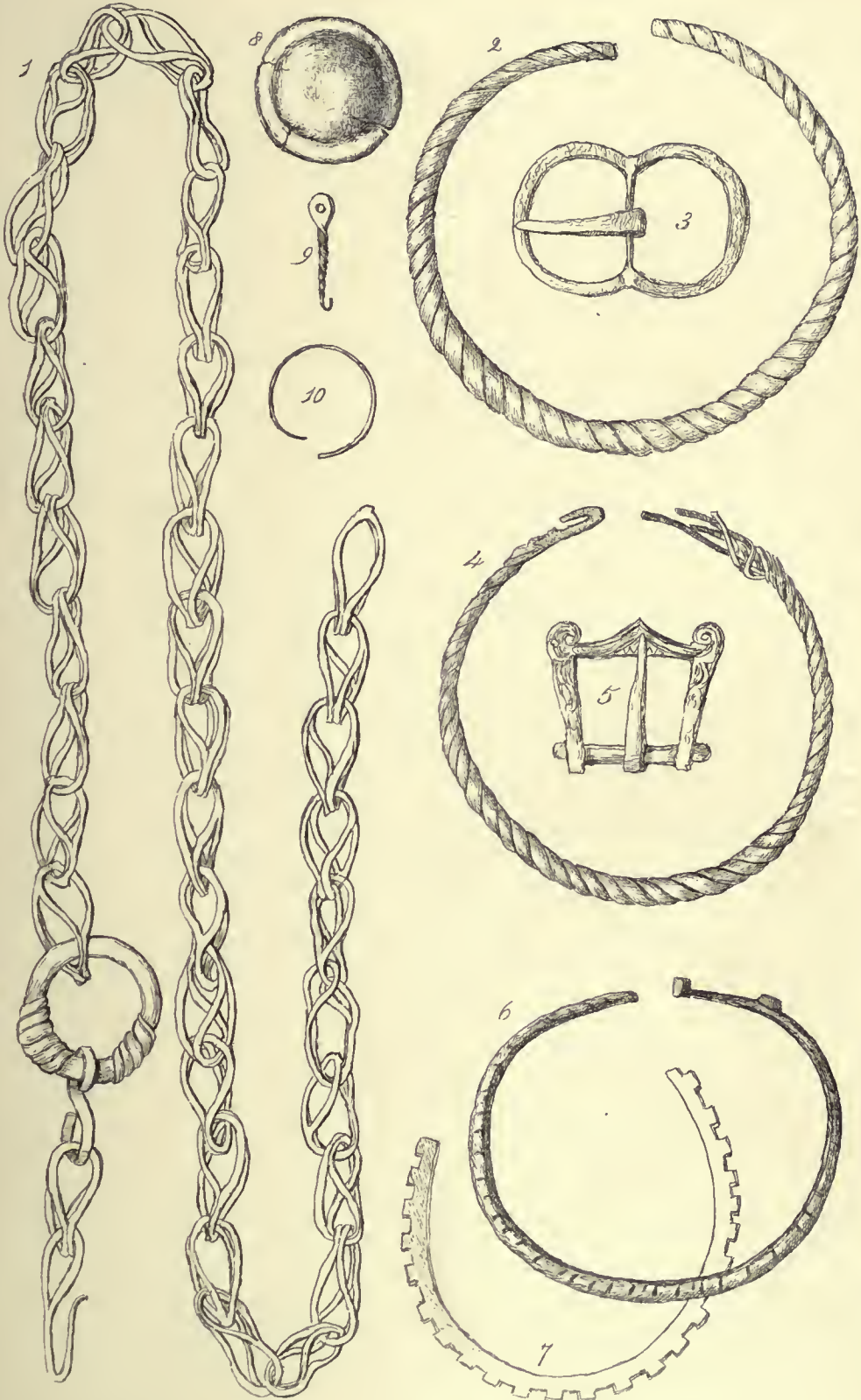










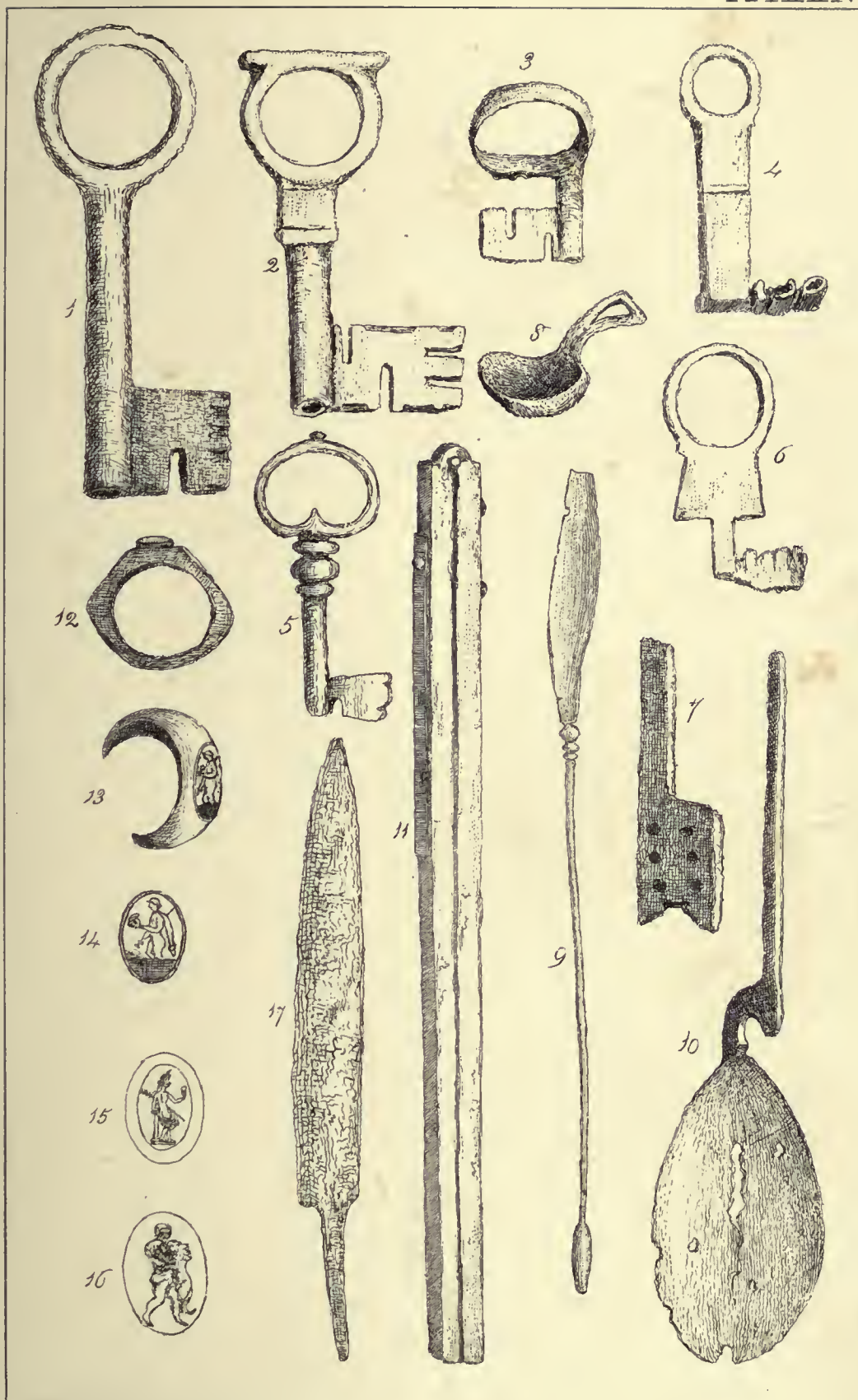


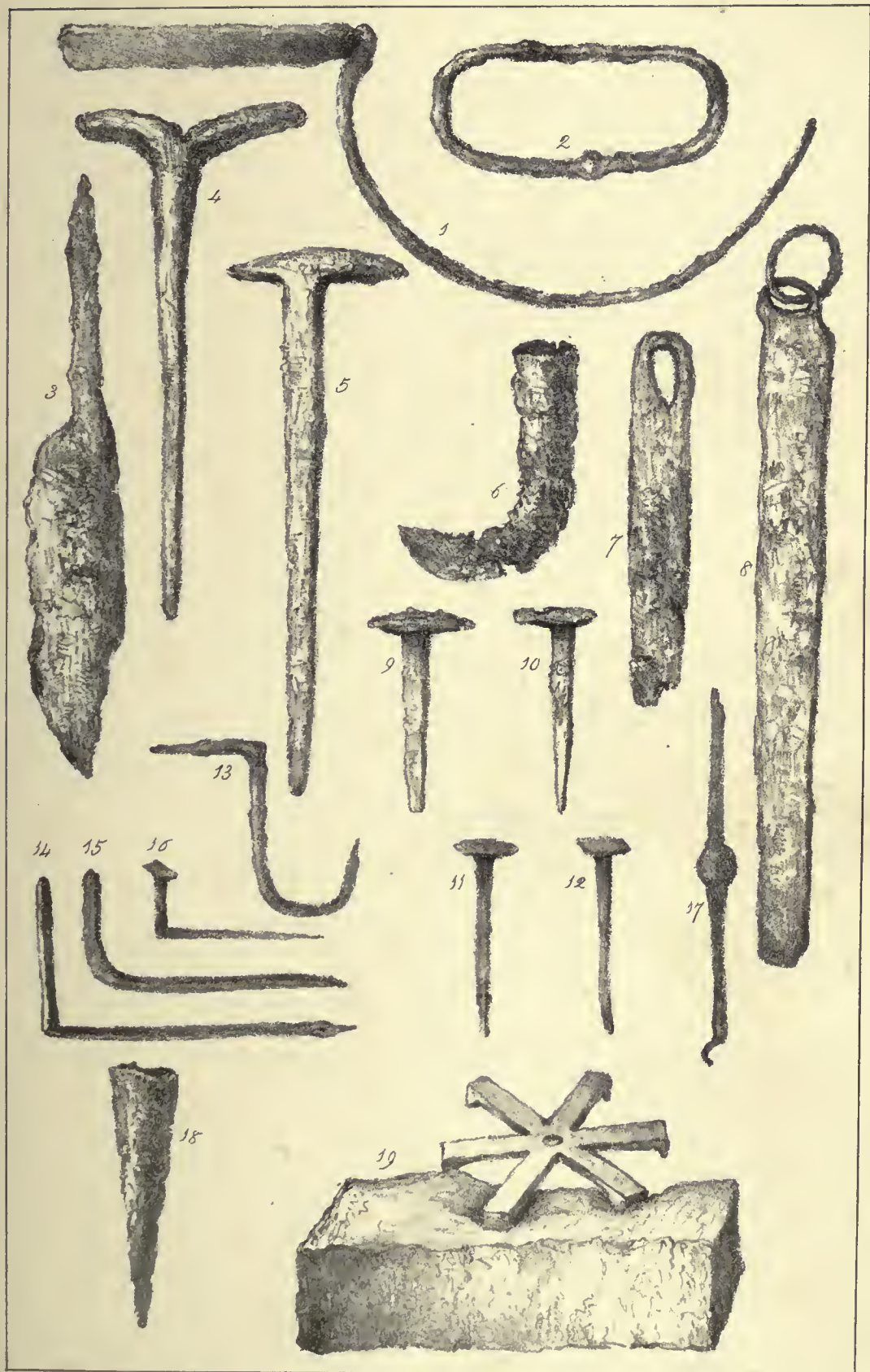


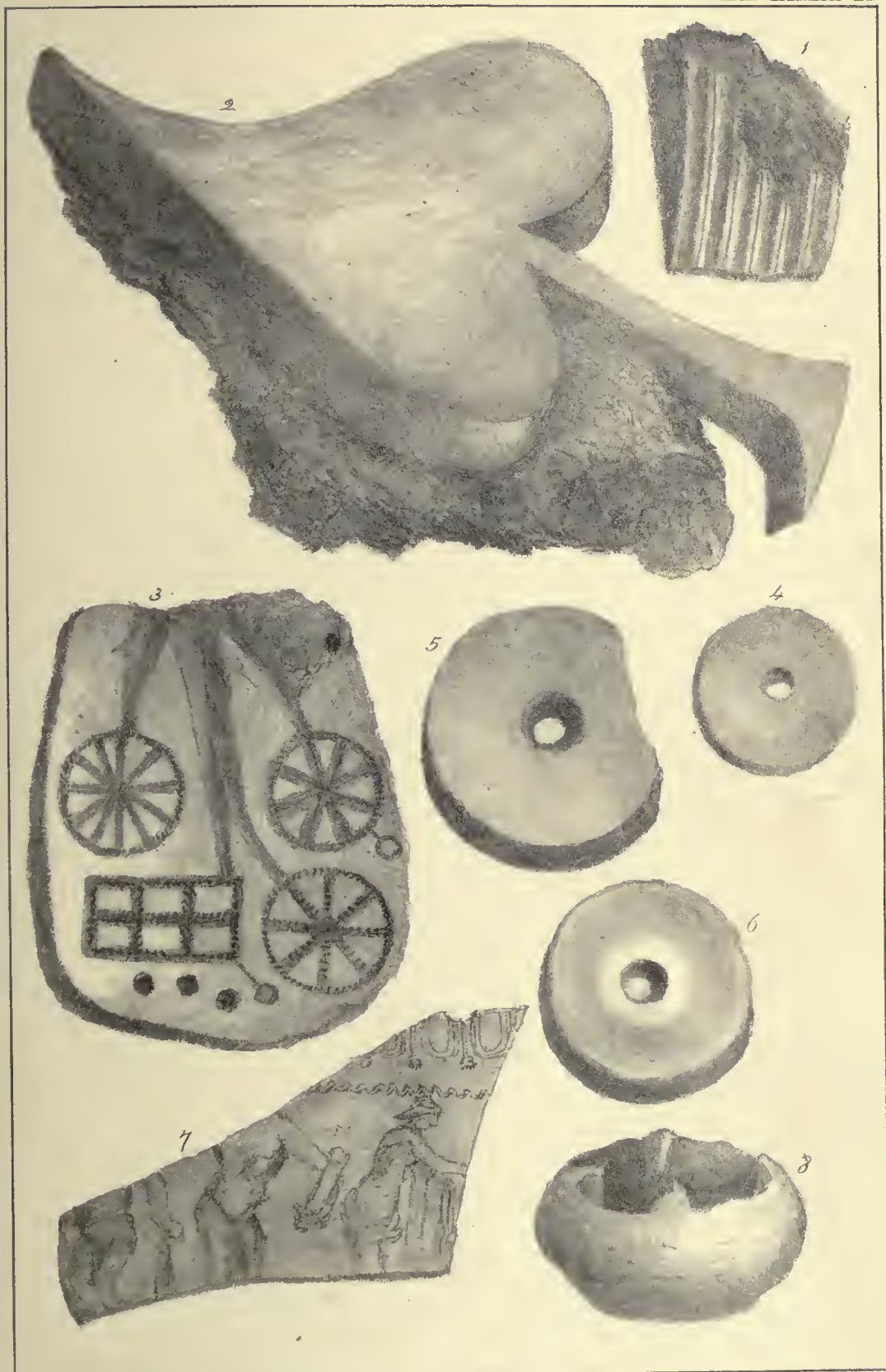






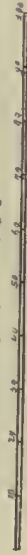








Scale of Feet



MOUND

THE CASTLE

OF

References



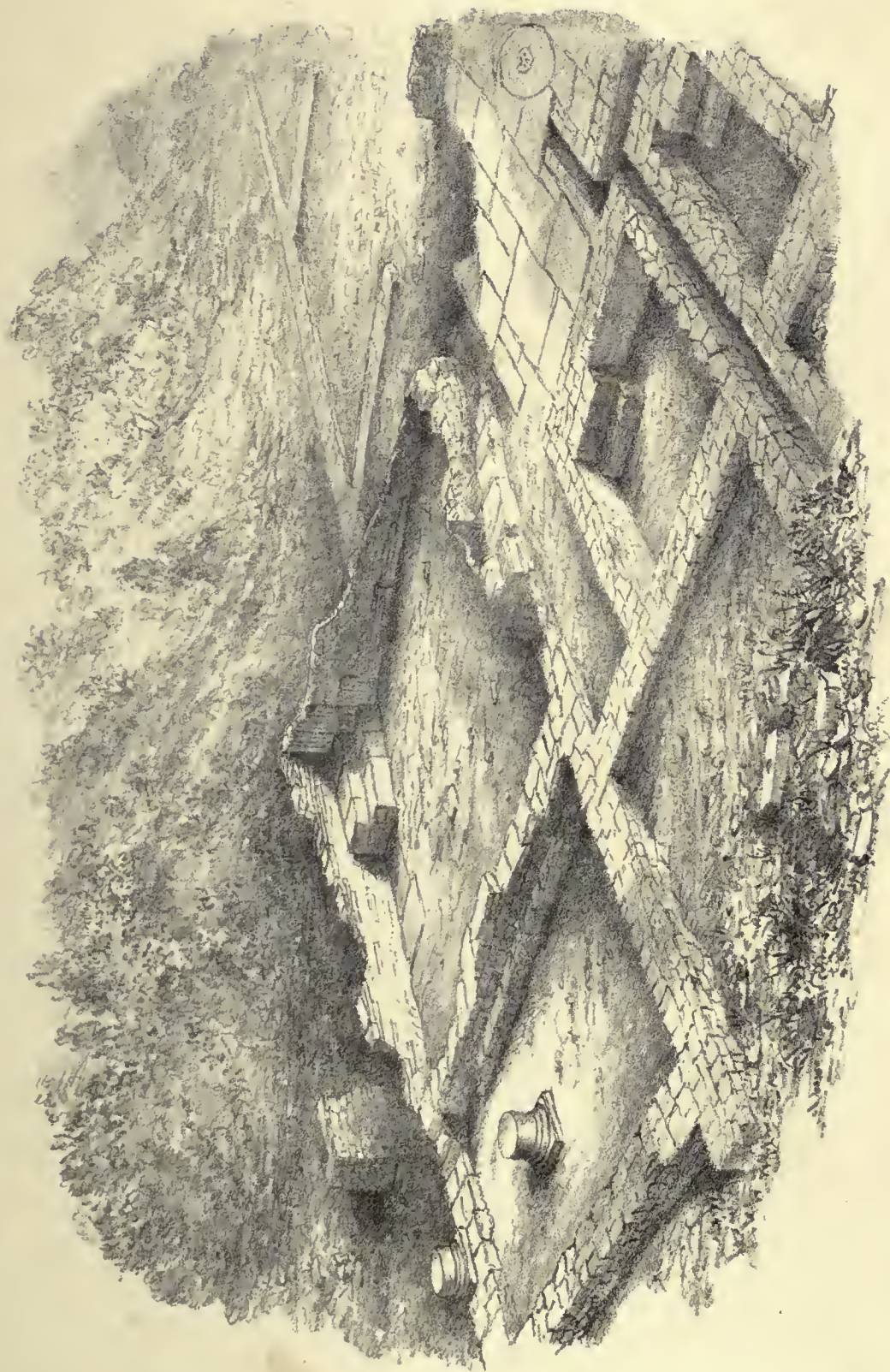
Roman Buildings
Medieval Buildings

- 1 Bath stuccoed with fragments of Brick
- 2 Seats in the Bath
- 3 Lead pipe leading from the Bath to the drain
- 4 Perforated Stone for the escape of water
- 5 Flue supported by upright Drain tiles
- 6 Seat in the wall the whole length of the room
- 7 Seat in the wall
- 8 Wall from which apparently steps have been removed
- 9 Seat
- 10-11 Drain or fluetiles built into the wall
- 12 Corner of a room(?) with flag pavement
- 13 14 Drains of which one side was partially formed of fluetiles

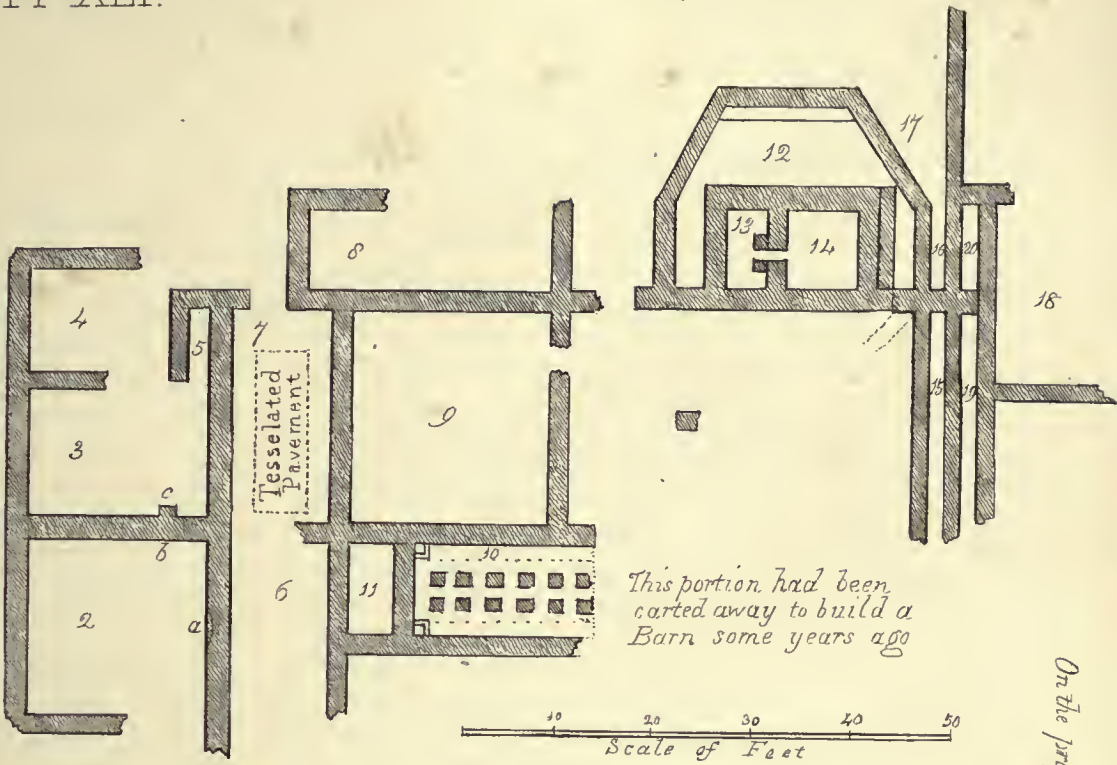
The marks > > shew the run of the drain



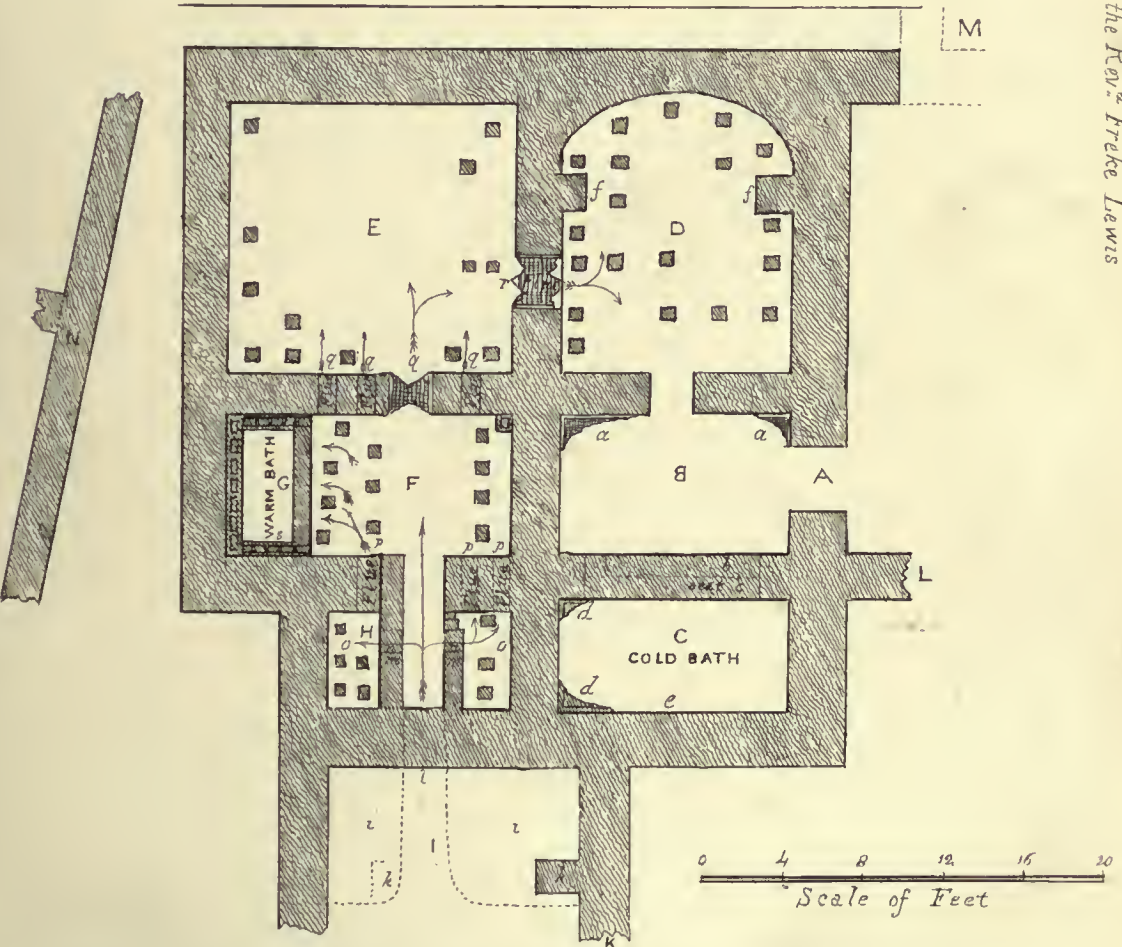
flag paving





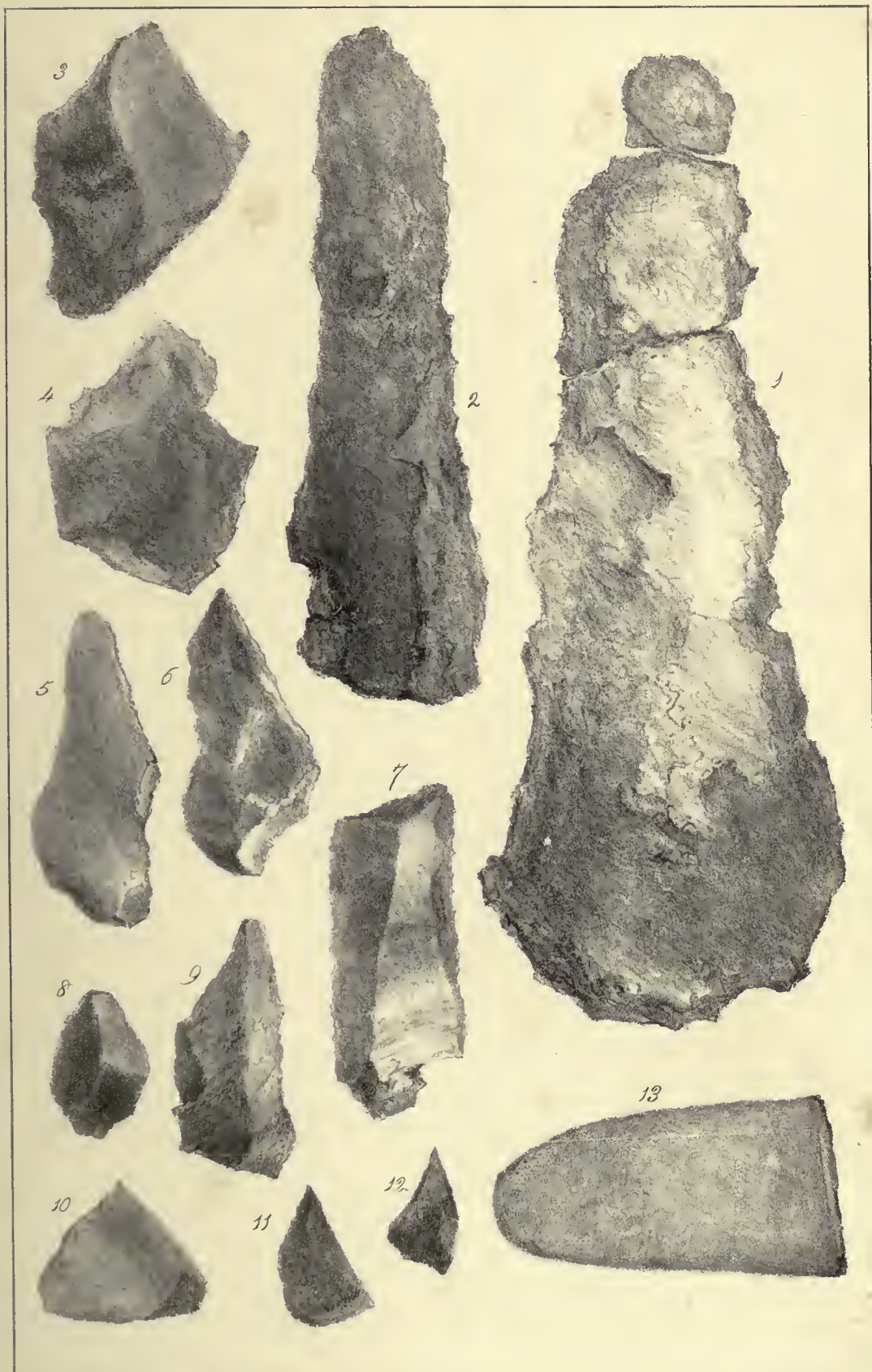


GROUND PLAN OF A ROMAN BUILDING AT CAERWENT



GROUND PLAN OF ROMAN BATHS CAERWENT

On the property of the Rev. F. Freke Lewis



1

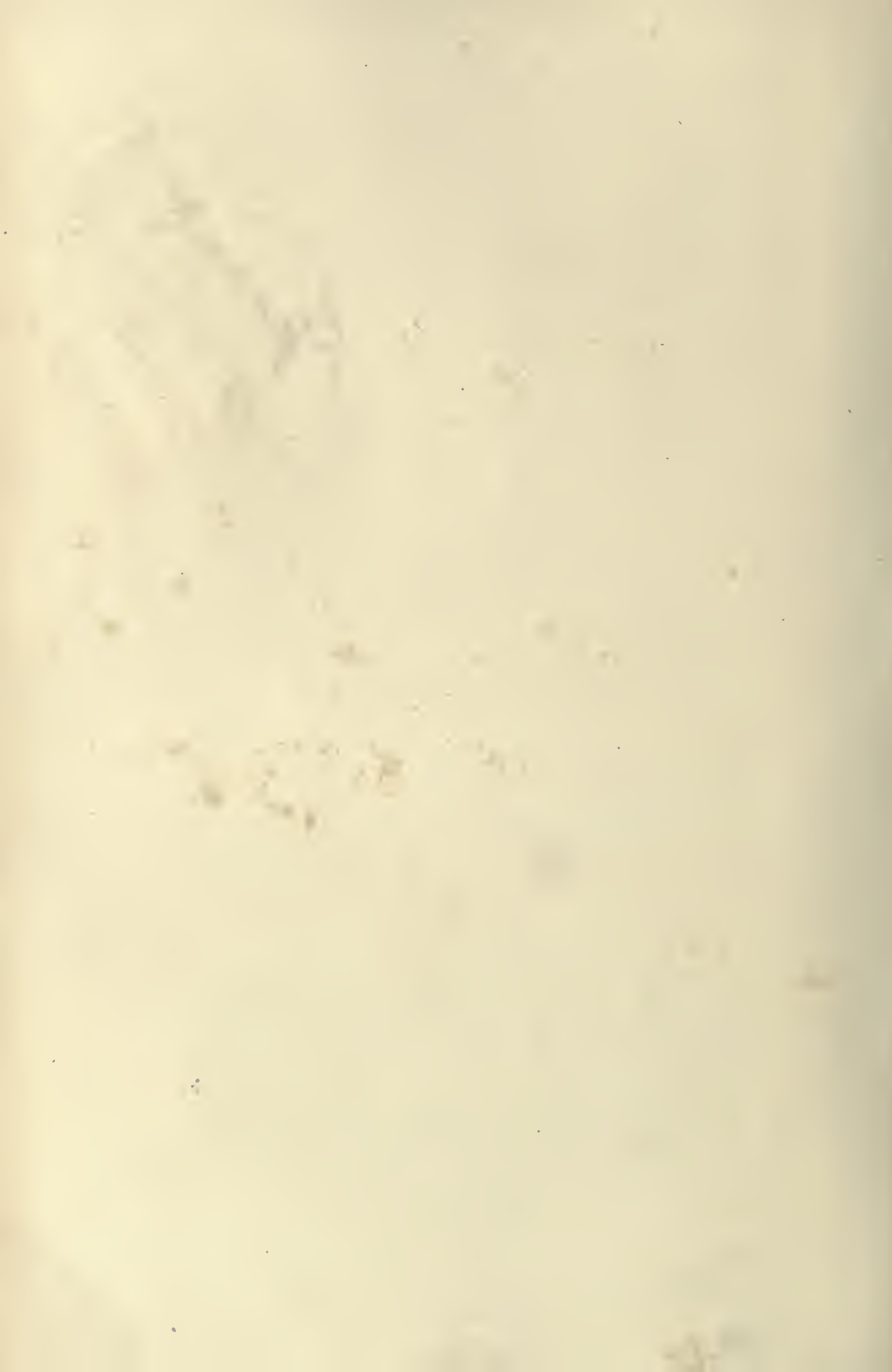


2



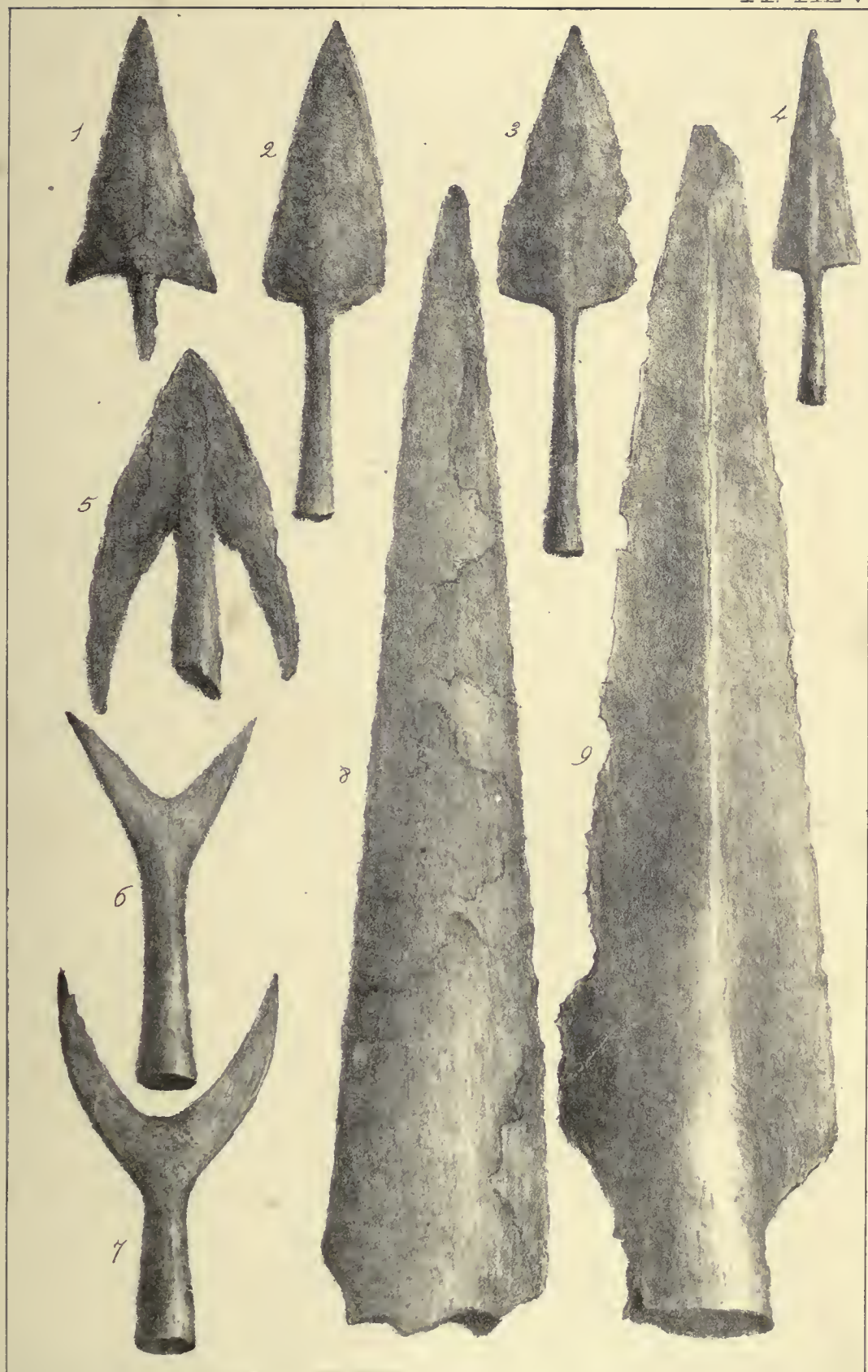
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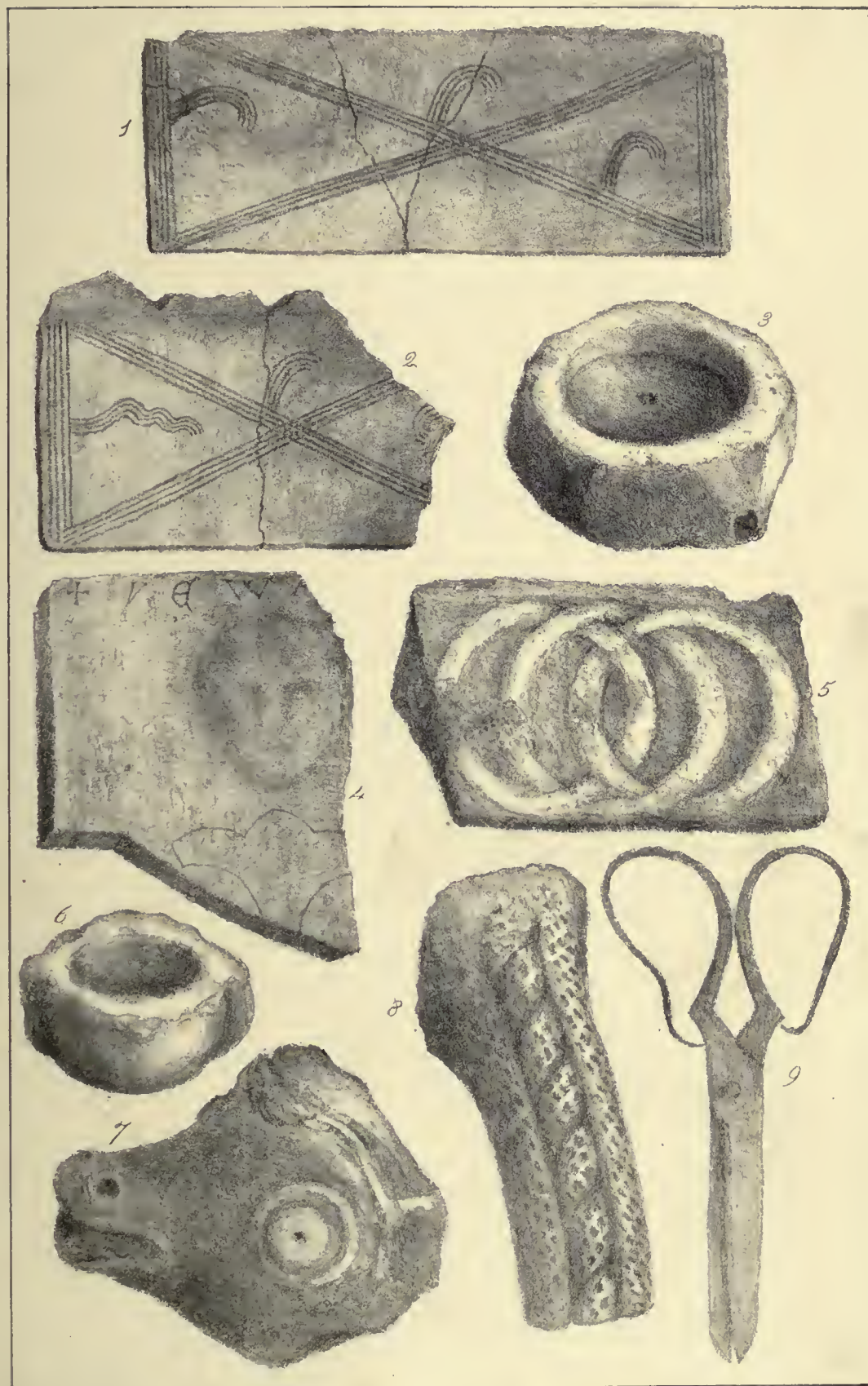




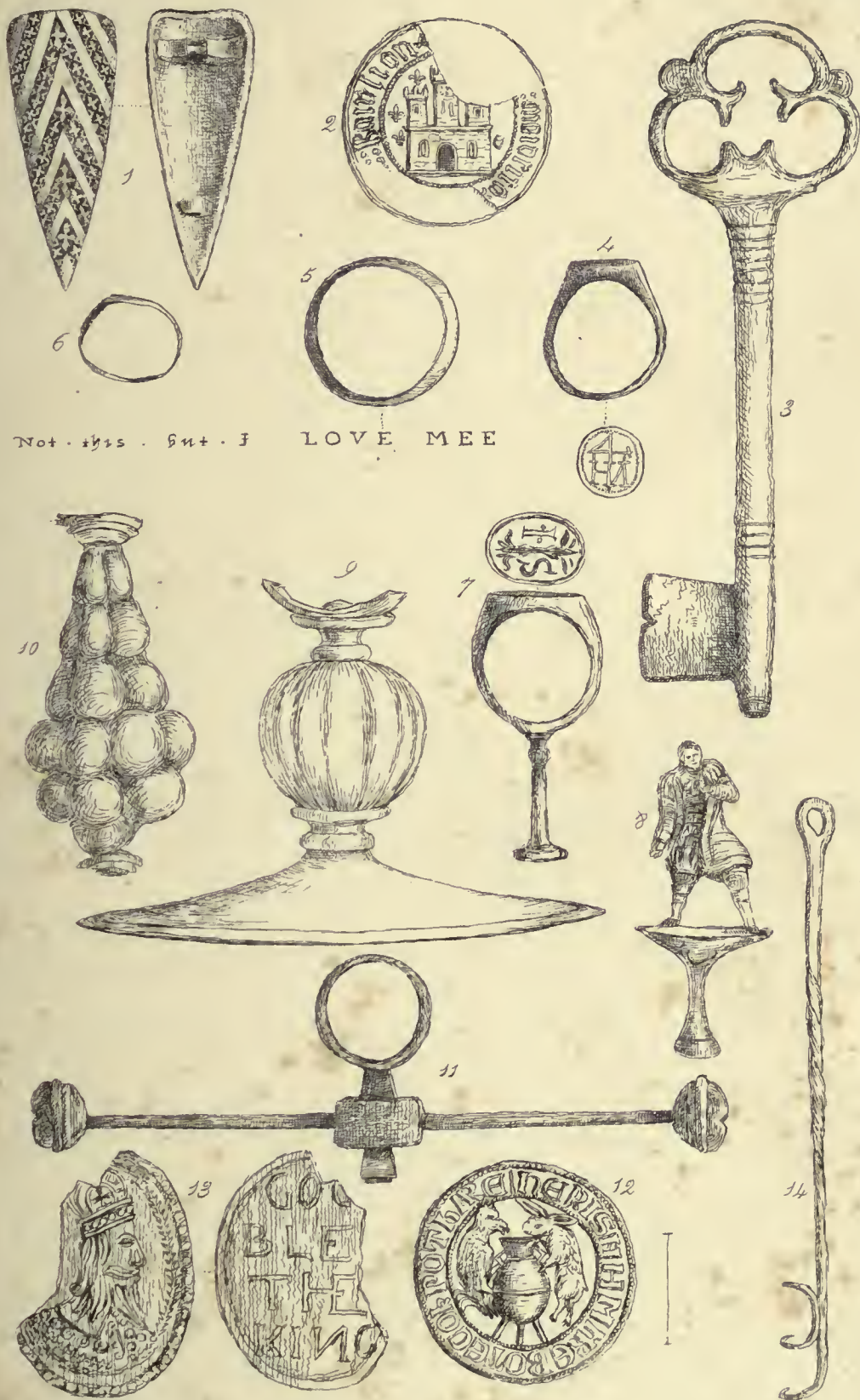


1 Foot















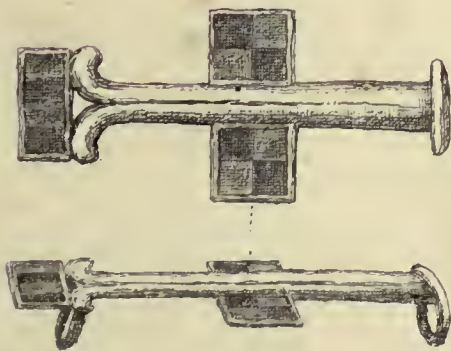


Captaine Thomas Morgan

you are to Remayne with the Trayne
Bande vnder yo^r Command in the Towne of
Chepstowe to serve the sayd Towne and not
to permitt any of the fire Armes to goe
out of the sayd Towne altho of the four
pounds of ordnance we give there you are
to dispose two of them for the Defense
of the Towne of Monmouth And for we
doeing this shall be yo^r Warrant Dated at
Lagland the 28th day of March 1643

Ed Herbert

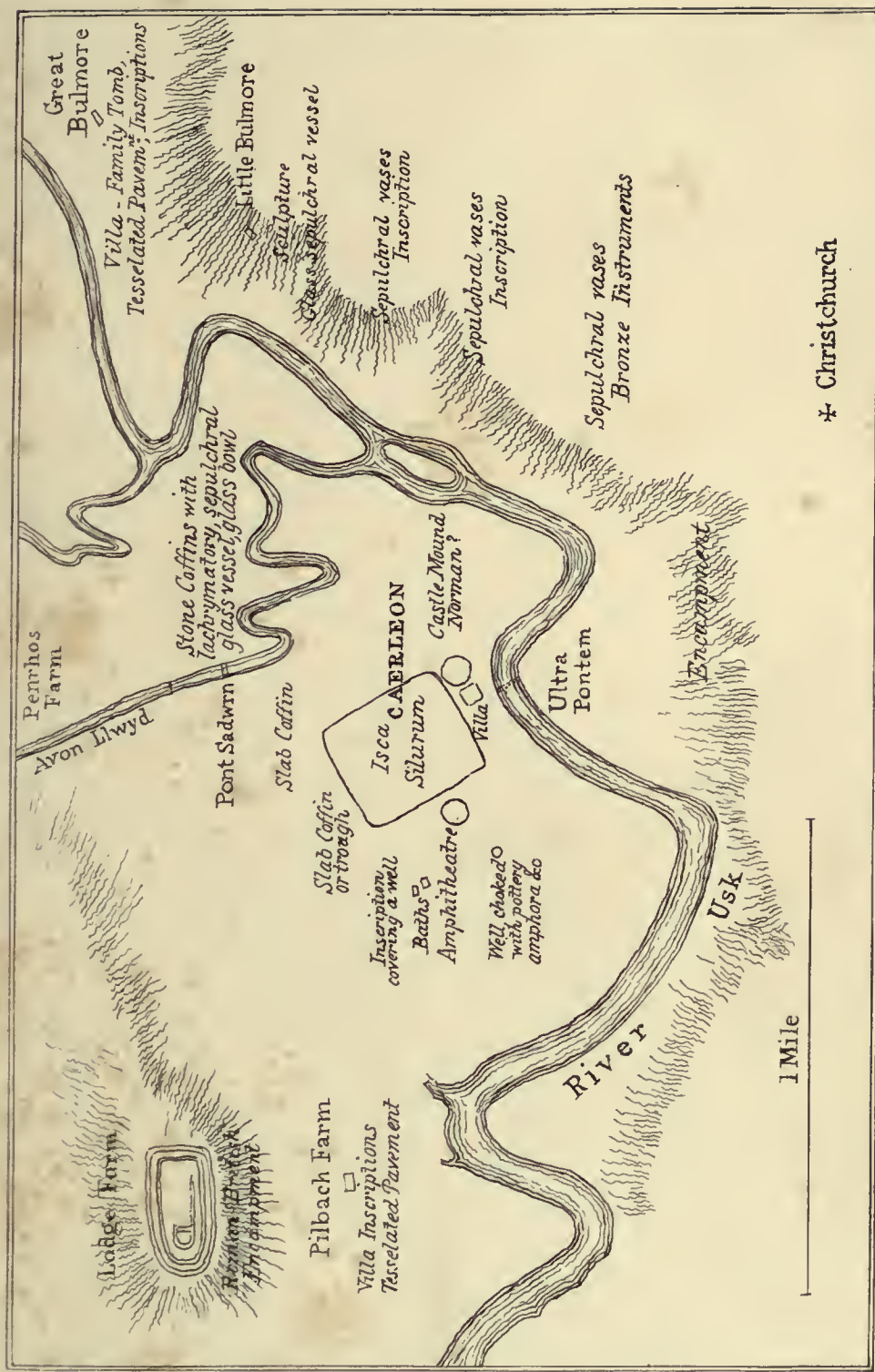
2



3







PLAN OF THE ROMAN ENVIRONS OF CAERLEON
Shewing the places where Antiquities have been discovered.



CASTLE MOUNT 157 ULTRA PONTEM







26148

HE.

L47851

Author, John Edward

Title Isca Silurum; or, An illustrated catalogue

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